October 6, 1768. NUMB. 2076.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number V.

---------- You lie ſo ope
That I, without a Teleſcope,
Can find your Tricks out, and deſcry
Where you ſpeak Truth, and where you---LYE.
BUTLER.

ALTHOUGH furniſhed with ſundry papers from *Horatio*, and other correſpondents, which would ſtill further demonſtrate the early ſettled plan of *New-England* Independents, &c. to oppreſs and bear down the *Church*, for the ſake of erecting an excluſive dominion of their own; yet I am unwilling to lengthen out theſe papers into more numbers than thoſe of the *Centinel*. I likewiſe forbear many things, on account of the preſent critical ſituation of the people of *New-England*; and would not be provoked to ſeek any ungenerous advantage, from times or circumſtances.

The eyes of many are now upon them. If the preſent lead which they take in the affairs of *America*, be with the ſingle view of ſupporting the cauſe of *general liberty*; if it ſhall betray no thirſt for dangerous preheminence, no unconſtitutional oppoſition to a *Church* and Nation, that have ſo long nurſed them---we ſincerely pray them---*GOD ſpeed!* We are alike intereſted; our feelings for liberty are the ſame; and all their evil treatment of Churchmen in *America*, I am perſuaded, will not make them ſtand aloof in the common concern. But if a contrary ſpirit ſhould appear; if, in any caſe, the bounds of law, and the conſtitution, ſhould be leaped over; then thouſands, who will be brought to ſuffer with them, will be ready, without the *Anatomiſt*, to heap on their heads the political, as well as religious tranſgreſſions, both of themſelves and of their forefathers; and all the fatal conſequences that followed from attacks on the national Church, in a former age, will be too juſtly apprehended from the like attack in the preſent.

With theſe reflections, which may ſtand in the room of many that might come in this place, I leave theſe people for the preſent, and proceed to a more ſouthern province, where the oppoſition to the *Church* has been more properly and ſtrictly *Preſbyterian*, but the mode and ſpirit of it the ſame.

The antagoniſts of the Church in *America*, are well aware of the grievous hardſhip ſhe labours under, in being obliged to ſend her candidates acroſs an ocean of 3000 miles, for holy orders, and in being at that diſtance from the government of Biſhops,---the only mode of government which ſhe can hold, agreeable to her conſtitution. They know further, that while this continues to be the caſe, ſhe can have no chance of keeping pace in her growth with *Preſbyterians* or *Independents*, who have opportunity of filling up every corner of the country with their preachers at ſmall expence, and no riſk or delay of ordination. And, therefore, they think, if they can continue the Church under this hardſhip, and prevent the introduction of a Biſhop into *America*, by painting the whole order in odious characters, and dangerous to liberty, they ſhall be able, when they arrive to their * prophecied TEN MILLIONS, to ſwallow her up entirely in this *new* world, and perhaps enable their brethren to do the like in the *old*.

There is another meaſure, which they think will facilitate this end. They conſider the annual bounties or ſalaries, given by the venerable Society to miſſionaries in *America*, as ſome ſupport to the Church here, and perhaps an inducement to ſome young men to ſubject themſelves to the perils of the ocean, in a voyage for holy orders.

The conſtant endeavour, therefore, of thoſe antagoniſts of the Church, is to dry up that fund, by repreſenting it as miſapplied, and perverted from its original intention. This charge is always a leading one, in every attack upon the Church in *America*, though it has been often abundantly anſwered, and though it be evident that the greateſt part of the fund comes from the clergy of the Church of *England* themſelves, who well know for what purpoſe their charity is beſtowed and applied; not to mention that the accounts of the Society, agreeable to charter, have annually the ſolemn ſanction of the heads of the three great courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. Strange it is then, that the great oracles of the law, the whole clergy of the Church, and thouſands of pious benefactors in *England*, ſhould all be ſo deceived in the original deſign of this ſociety, or ſhould be ſo deſperately wicked, as to connive at, or encourage, a perverſion of it; and that a few zealots, at 3000 miles diſtance, ſhould be the only perſons acquainted with the purpoſes for which the Society was inſtituted.

Upon this plan were a ſett of papers written and publiſhed at *New-York*, in the years 1752, 1753, called the *Independent Reflectors*, and *Watch Towers*, which I ſcarce think it worth while to diſturb in that ſilence wherein they now *rot*, eſpecially as every thing, worth notice in them, has been *haſhed* out into *new diſhes* by the *Centinel*, and will be anſwered in the proper place.

Soon after the publication of the *Independent Reflectors*, &c. a hiſtory of *New-York* was publiſhed by *William Smith*, A. M. in which the old hackneyed charges againſt the Society for the propagation of the goſpel, were carefully inſerted. No doubt that gentleman imagined that his work (being a *hiſtory*, and quarto volume) might have a greater chance of reaching poſterity, than looſe or detached papers; and I am perſuaded he would take it amiſs to have it paſſed over in neglect. I ſhall, therefore, the more readily beſtow ſome notice on it, as the † partial and ungenerous manner in which he hath written on certain points, will be a further proof of that ſpirit of bitterneſs and intolerancy tranſmitted from father to ſon, through his whole party, againſt the Church.

It is lucky for me, on this occaſion, that I have nothing to do, but to tranſcribe an anſwer, which was prepared for that part of Mr. *Smith*'s hiſtory ſoon after its firſt appearance, by the late worthy Dr. HENRY BARCLAY, Rector of *Trinity Church* in *New-York*; who had the beſt opportunities for detecting the particular miſrepreſentations here referred to. It pleaſed GOD, that Dr. *Barclay* did not ſurvive the finiſhing this anſwer long enough to publiſh it; nor was he in any particular haſte about it; but he had intended it for the preſs, ſent a copy to the venerable Society, and another copy to ſome of his brethren in *Pennſylvania*, from which the copy now before me was tranſcribed. I ſhall lay before the reader ſuch extracts from it as ſeem neceſſary in the preſent diſpute; and if what has been inſerted in the two former numbers, from my friend *Horatio*, ſhould to any appear too ſevere (though not near ſo ſevere as the provocation given) I am ſure the amiable chriſtian ſpirit of Dr. *Barclay* will be pleaſing to all, and I think muſt even induce Mr. *Smith* himſelf to venerate his memory.

The anſwer of this worthy man begins with a remark (which it is thought will appear juſt in the ſequel) "that the author of "the hiſtory labors under too great an attachment to a particular "ſect, to be impartial in his account of the ſtate of religion in "*America*. The great encomiums he, on every occaſion, paſſes "on the miniſters of a certain denomination, his ſilence with "regard to thoſe of other Churches, except the bare mention "of their names, look as though he deſigned to inſinuate a "contraſt; and his frequent invectives againſt thoſe of the "Church of *England*, are too glaring evidences of partiality."

Mr. *Smith*'s accounts of the *Indian* miſſion, which are the objects of the Doctor's anſwer, run thus---"*Nothing to the purpoſe hath yet been attempted in* England *for the propagation of chriſtianity among the* Indians. *Queen* Anne *ſent a miſſionary among them, and gave him an appointment out of the privy purſe. The Rev. Mr.* Barclay *afterward reſided among the* Mohawks, *but no ſuitable proviſion being made for an interpreter, he was obliged to break up the miſſion.*"

Here, ſays the benevolent Dr. *Barclay*, "I find myſelf obliged to undertake a very diſagreeable taſk---the vindication of the Society, as well as my own character, requiring me to ſay things that would come with much better grace from others. I never thought it becoming me to make a parade of the diſcharge of thoſe things which I was under an indiſpenſable obligation to perform. I have never publiſhed a journal of my miſſion; nor ſhould I have had any occaſion at preſent to give ſo particular an account of my labors among the *Mohawks*, had this gentleman either done me juſtice, or left my name out of his hiſtory. It is well known in this province, that I have neither been altogether remiſs, nor unſucceſsful; and that I never alledged the want of a ſuitable proviſion for an interpreter as the reaſon of my breaking up the miſſion; a reaſon which I bluſh to think that any perſon ſhould be led to think me capable of aſſigning, after near twelve years reſidence among them.------From Mr. *Smith*'s account, indeed, no perſon, unacquainted with my labors in that miſſion, can conclude that I did any more than make my appearance among the *Mohawks*, and that the Society being unwilling, or unable, to pay an interpreter, I left them, without effecting or attempting any thing."

The Doctor then tells us, "that while he was at college, he had formed a reſolution of viſiting the *Indians*, and to endeavour their converſion; that among others, he communicated his deſign to Mr. *Serjeant*, then a public tutor in college; and adds (with a candor which Mr. *Smith* does not ſhew to other perſuaſions) that from that time he entered into a very intimate friendſhip with Mr. *Serjeant*, who had formed a deſign of going among another tribe of *Indians*; and juſtice (ſays he) requires me to ſay, that Mr. *Serjeant* was a moſt faithful laborious miſſionary, and his early death juſtly lamented."

"Immediately after taking my batchelor's degree, having ſome encouragement from the Aſſembly of *New-York*, then ſitting, I went up to the lower *Mohawk* town, where, excepting the hunting ſeaſons, I ſtaid upwards of two years, endeavouring to attain their language; at the end of which the Aſſembly paſſed an act for paying me Sixty Pounds out of the treaſury; and the honourable Society (in *England*) granted me an allowance of 20l. ſterl. per annum. How I employed myſelf during this time, will appear from the following certificate, the original of which is ſtill in my poſſeſſion."----

"We the commiſſioners appointed for the management of *Indian* affairs for the colony of *New-York*, do hereby certify, that we are credibly informed, by ſome of the principal inhabitants of the *Mohawk* country, and have reaſon to believe the truth thereof, That Mr. *Henry Barclay* has reſided amongſt the *Mohawk Indians* about eighteen months, and with great ſtudy, and conſtant application, attained to ſuch knowledge of their language, that he performs divine ſervice to them every *Sunday* in their own tongue; that he teaches above forty young men and children to read and write, ſome of whom make great proficiency; that he inſtructs them daily in the Church Catechiſm; that the *Indians* expreſs great love and eſteem for him, and that they are very much reformed ſince his reſiding amongſt them. Given under our hands in *Albany*, the 13th day of *July*, 1736."

PH. LIVINGSTON, Secretary to *Indian* affairs,
MYNDERT SCHUYLER,
JOHN SCHUYLER,
PHIL. SCHUYLER,
ED. HOLLAND,
REYER GERRITSE,
NICHOLAS BLEECKER,
JOHN DE PEYSTER,
J. V. RENSELAER.

Here we ſee men of the firſt reputation teſtifying, that as early as the year 1736, Dr. *Barclay* was able to perform divine ſervice to the *Indians* in their own tongue. Could one, profeſſing to write the hiſtory of his country, be ignorant of this teſtimony, or the ſum granted by the Aſſembly to reward this worthy man, for the pains he had taken to qualify himſelf as an *Indian* miſſionary, by acquiring their language? Or what but the moſt determined reſolution to traduce the Society and the *Church*, at all hazards, could make Mr. *Smith* ſay, that after ten years longer reſidence among the *Indians*, "Mr. *Barclay* was obliged to break up the miſſion, no ſuitable proviſion being made for an interpreter?" "Impartiality and candor (ſays a writer already quoted concerning this hiſtory) are qualities eſſentially neceſſary to an hiſtorian. The hiſtory, in which due regard is paid to theſe, will be read and eſteemed; while ſuch as breathe a contrary ſpirit, and are juſt intended to ſerve a party, will be neglected and deſpiſed."----

In my next I ſhall give the neceſſary extracts from the remainder of the Doctor's anſwer; in which there will appear many more ſtriking proofs of this *Preſbyterian hiſtorian*'s impartiality and candor towards the *Church*. Nor let the *Centinel* think, all this while, that I am loſing ſight of him. While I am refuting his maſters and predeceſſors, from whom he has copied his ſcandal, I ſhall be making ſome progreſs in the refutation of him. I have been led by a correſpondent a little tour northwards, but he may ſee I am now on my return.

My plan has been conſiſtent from the beginning; and when I have fully ſhewn who have been the aggreſſors in this diſpute, I ſhall, as I propoſed, enter the liſts with the *Centinel*. Why can he not have a little patience? He was fairly, and without interruption, heard out his *fifteen* papers. Before I arrive at that number, I ſhall certainly take notice of what he calls "the truth and validity of his arguments, upon the danger of Epiſcopal eſtabliſhments in this new world." And fifty ſuch papers as thoſe of *Irenicus*, and the *Anti-Centinel*, ſhall not divert me from my plan. Theſe papers ſhall be noticed in due time, if they appear worthy of any; and, in the mean while, I would adviſe their author, or authors, to be very careful of ſetting any more examples of *perſonal* invectives; which, as they have hitherto been avoided on both ſides, I was in hopes might be avoided to the end of this diſpute; by which means it may be of much ſhorter duration, and that harmony be ſooner reſtored for which *Irenicus* ſo warmly preaches. It is a pity that he had not beſtowed his advice on the *Centinel* at the commencement of his papers; but to tell the *Church* now, that ſhe is to bear this whole load of abuſe patiently, and without a reply, can have but little weight; when we find that more than a century's forbearance on her part, has only aggravated the inſolence of her antagoniſts in *America*.

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* *Mr.* Styles, *a writer in the* New-England *colonies, has endeavoured to ſhew that their Congregational Churches alone will, in a century, make (I think it is)* ten million *of ſouls.*

† *A late writer, in an excellent pamphlet, written in anſwer to Mr.* Livingſton's *letter to the Biſhop of* Landaff, *has the following juſt remark on* Mr. Smith's *partiality.* "*The author, tho' obliged to plead the indefeaſible right of his profeſſion, founded upon immemorable preſcription for being too verboſe---altho' his verboſity is diſcovered in drawing the characters of the* Preſbyterian *miniſters in* New-York, *and in the profuſion of praiſes he beſtows on them; yet, when ſpeaking of the Rev. Mr.* Henry Barclay, *Rector of* Trinity Church, *he is not in the leaſt verboſe. He is ſuch a niggard of his words, that he can only give this pitiful information----*"*That Mr.* Barclay *had formerly been a miſſionary among the* Mohawks." *It was more conſiſtent with the apparent deſign of his hiſtory to tell, that* "*the tops of the pillars that ſupport the galleries in* Trinity Church, *are decked with the gilt buſts of angels winged, and the alleys paved with flat ſtones; than to place good Dr.* Barclay's *character in a juſt light, or mention his labours and ſucceſs among the Indians.*" *So far this writer---and had Mr.* Smith *only neglected to give Dr.* Barclay *due praiſe, we ſhould have had leſs to ſay. But the Society, and Dr.* Barclay *too, were to be charged by this impartial hiſtorian with neglecting the* Indians, *perverting their funds, &c. which charge the* Centinel *repeats, and therefore the ſame anſwer will ſerve for both.*----

STEPHEN CARMICK,
Has juſt imported for SALE, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the third door above Market-ſtreet, viz.

VERY beſt upperband ticklenburgs, hempen, and the very beſt hempen ſprig linen, brown roles, brown heſſens, 9-8ths broad fold fine brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drabs, fine and coarſe 3-qrs. Ruſſia linen, 9-8ths white and brown Iriſh ſheeting, 7-8ths Britiſh linens, low priced 7-8ths, and fine 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, blue and white Scotch handkerchiefs, red ſpotted ditto, ſpotted bandanoes, lungees, Perſian taffeties, cotton and linen checks, printed cottons, ſingle purple, two purple, purple ground ditto, fine dark cotton chintz, fine cotton holland, damaſcus for jackets, Engliſh ticken, and bed bunts, fine and coarſe cambricks, muſlins, mens and womens thread and worſted ſtockings, fine, ſuper, and ſuperfine broadcloths, drabs, plains, red and blue duffils, Indian blankets, 8-qrs. beaver coatings, fine kerſey wove ditto, blue ditto, ſpotted and white ſwanſkins, cloth coloured naps, red and white flannels, poplins, dorſeteens, ſhaloons, camblets, Scotch ſtitching and coloured threads, ſmall, midling, and large pins, table-cloths, ſewing ſilks, buttons and mohair, ſilk and cotton laces, black and blue cotton velvets, pillow fuſtian, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, ſhirt buttons, writing paper, horſe whips, hand ſaws, augers, files, taylors ſhears, ſham and real buck and ivory handled knives and forks, ditto in caſes, mill-ſaws, powder and ſhot, bar lead, iron wire, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9 beſt Briſtol crown window glaſs, bridles, teakettles, beſt 4 thread black and cloth coloured knit breeches, crapes, hair ſhags, ſilverets, meſſinets, tapes, nutmegs, 3, 10, 12 and 20d nails, ſmall trace chains, tin in boxes: Alſo Turlington's balſam, Scotch pills, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, put up in ſmall boxes, and will be ſold very cheap. 6W.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD plantation, containing 194 acres of land, about 100 acres cleared, the reſt well wooded, ſituate in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, 10 miles from the city of Philadelphia, very convenient to market, and to moſt places of worſhip, with a good ſtone dwelling houſe, orchard, barn, ſtables, cowhouſes, barrack, a houſe and ſpring of good water near the door, all in good repair, pleaſantly ſituated on a public road leading to and from the city; the fields lie high and healthy, with ſeveral ſprings of good water in them, 30 acres of meadow, and more may be made, with plenty of water for the whole; a large creek runs 160 rods through ſaid land, where water works may be erected. The crop of wheat in the ground, with horſes, breeding mares, colts, a fine parcel of milch cows, ploughs, harrows, waggon, cart and grears, will be ſold to the purchaſer, if required. One half of the money to be paid on executing the deed, and time allowed for the payment of the other half. The purchaſer may enter next ſpring. LAWRENCE HOWARD. ‡

Lancaſter County, September 14, 1768.

WHEREAS a certain CHARLES GALESPY, moving merchant, in the province of Pennſylvania, hath obtained obligations of the SUBSCRIBERS, ſince laſt May, in a deceitful manner, and without any conſideration in law: Theſe are to notify and deſire all perſons whatſoever not to take any aſſignment of the ſaid obligations, as we are determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs thereto compelled by law. HUGH MOOR, ALEXANDER MITCHELL, JOHN FULTON. ‡

HANNAH DUBRE, *Widow,*
Of the Northern Liberties, two miles from TOWN, on the Wiſſahickon road,

INFORMS the public, and her kind cuſtomers in particular, that ſhe has on hand, a large quantity of the beſt GARDEN SEEDS to diſpoſe of. Maſters of veſſels, and others, may be ſupplied with large and ſmall quantities, at the moſt reaſonable rates, by applying to Hannah Dubre as above, or to John Biſſell, or Ann Powell, in Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Work-houſe. ¶

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

At a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY *at the State-House, September 20, 1768, Doctor* THOMAS BOND, *one of the Vice-presidents, laid before the Society the following Papers; the former of which had been communicated to him by Dr.* JOHN DE NORMANDIE, *of Briſtol, in this Province; and the latter from Dr.* OTTO, *of Bethlehem; which having been read, were referred to the* MEDICAL COMMITTEE, *and ordered to be publiſhed, under their direction.*

Briſtol, in Pennſylvania, September 10, 1768.

DEAR SIR,

ON ſeeing, amongſt the many uſeful purpoſes of inſtituting the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, that of communicating to the public new methods of curing and preventing diſeaſes, are deſervedly included; I take the liberty of requeſting you to preſent my moſt reſpectful compliments to the worthy members of it, and beg their favourable acceptance of the incloſed analyſis of the *Briſtol Mineral Water*, and of an account of the means whereby a village, long unhealthy, has been rendered remarkably healthy.

My motives are *Firſt*, To ſhew my hearty approbation of an inſtitution, patroniſed and directed by ſo many reſpectable characters, which cannot fail of being productive of many valuable improvements in America.

Secondly, To ſpur on gentlemen of more leiſure, and better acquaintance with the ſubject, to furniſh the Phyſicians with accurate accounts of the various mineral waters with which this country abounds; and which I make no doubt, will be found as valuable ſources of health here, as they are in other places, where they are well known to produce the quickeſt, and greateſt changes in the cauſes and effects of diſeaſes, of any thing in the Materia Medica.

Thirdly, To prove that the prevention of the moſt ſevere Autumnal diſeaſes in America, are, in a great meaſure, within the limits of human precaution. I am,

Dear Sir, with the greateſt eſteem,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN DE NORMANDIE.

To the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE great improvements the laſt and the preſent age have made in the healing art, the encouragement given to the ſtudy of phyſic by the eſtabliſhment of medical ſchools in North-America, where the ſeveral branches of medicine are regularly taught, muſt afford the moſt ſenſible pleaſure to every humane diſpoſition, and prove an encouragement to all who are intereſted in the health of their fellow creatures, to exert themſelves in purſuing every diſcovery which may tend to the relief of the ſick, or the reinſtatement of an impaired conſtitution.

From theſe conſiderations, I have undertaken to try the following experiments upon the *chalybeate waters* of Briſtol, in Pennſylvania, with a view to diſcover their contents, as a guide to the further inveſtigation of their virtues and uſes; and particularly, their application in the cure of diſeaſes. For altho' it muſt be confeſſed, that a chemical analyſis is, in ſome meaſure, an uncertain teſt of the medical virtues of any compound; and that the qualities of its conſtituent parts, when ſeparated, may not only differ from, but are ſometimes oppoſite to, thoſe of the mixture; yet when we want the teſtimony of experience, a chemical analyſis is the beſt means of inveſtigating the truth, and diſcovering the virtues of the compound.

Thus, if from the following *experiments* it ſhall be found that the waters of *Briſtol*, are impregnated with the principles of thoſe of *Bath* or *Spa*, it will be no forced concluſion to ſay, they may be beneficial in caſes ſimilar to theſe that have been happily cured by the latter.

EXPERIMENT I. A ſmall portion of white-oak bark, infuſed in the waters, induced an immediate change from tranſparency to a dark purple colour, which it retained 24 hours, without depoſiting any ſediment.

II. Some of the ſame water, after being made hot, or expoſed for a few hours to the open air, in a great meaſure loſt its *irony* taſte, and received no other colour than a common tincture from the white-oak bark.

III. One drop of ſtrong oil of vitriol, in two ounces of the water, produced no ſenſible alteration; and the water after ſtanding ſome time continued tranſparent, without depoſiting any okeriſh or other ſediment to the ſides or bottom.

IV. Ol. Tart. pr. deliq. dropt into ſome of the ſame water, induced a change in the colour, rendering it ſomewhat yellow; and in time precipitated to the bottom of the cup a fine gold coloured oker.

V. Sixteen ounces averdupois, careſully evaporated to a dryneſs in a china bowl in B. M. left one grain of a yellowiſh brown powder of the taſte of tart. tartariz.

VI. Linen, moiſtened with the ſcum floating on the top of the ſpring, is tinged with a ſtrong iron mold.

VII. This water in weight is exactly the ſame as that of rain water.

From theſe few experiments, it is ſufficiently evident that this water, in its natural ſtate, contains a large portion of *iron* diſſolved in pure water by means of an *acid*, which acid is extremely volatile, and probably of the *vitriolic* kind; principles ſimilar to thoſe of the much celebrated waters of the *German Spa*, with which they likewiſe agree in the effects which immediately follow upon drinking them; ſuch as quickening the pulſe, exciting an agreeable warmth in the ſtomach, promoting the appetite, and occaſioning a flow of ſpirits, and a greater degree of chearfulneſs.

Hence we may juſtly conclude, that like thoſe they will be very beneficial in all that numerous train of diſeaſes, which ariſe from a debilitated and relaxed ſtate of the ſolid parts of the human body, brought on by living in warm climates, immoderate evacuations, &c. ſuch as hypochondriacal complaints, melancholy, loſs of appetite, and indigeſtion, with habitual ſickneſs, and pains of the ſtomach and bowels, and all their unhappy conſequences; rickets, lameneſs, and ſome paralitic complaints; and that they will likewiſe prove powerful deobſtruents and alteratives, opening obſtructions, and diſcharging what is obnoxious by the ſeveral emunctories.

Nor indeed are theſe virtues attributed to them from conjecture and analogy only; but, in ſome meaſure, from the teſtimony of fact and experience. For although it would not be very eaſy, till the waters become more generally known, to collect any number of accurate and well atteſted caſes, yet, from the ſtricteſt enquiry from perſons who have ſpent their lives near theſe ſprings, it is certain they have, for a long time, been remarkable for their ſalutary effects, ſtrengthening the ſtomach, reſtoring loſt appetite, &c. And that numbers have left the place perfectly cured of diſeaſes which, for many years, had eluded the moſt powerful remedies.

And what is ſomewhat remarkable (as I do not recollect having heard it before obſerved of chalybeate waters) they have been found very ſerviceable, uſed as a bath in the cure of the itch, and ſome other cutaneous eruptions, of the moſt obſtinate kind. May we not from hence expect that they poſſeſs more remarkable tonic powers than common ſprings, or than are to be derived from their degree of cold only; and that they will be particularly ſerviceable in moſt caſes, where cold or ſea-bathing is recommended.

From theſe conſiderations, the owner of the land has been induced to clear and improve the ground from whence the waters iſſue, and to erect a ſuitable and convenient houſe and bathing-place over the ſpring, which, at this time, is carrying into execution, and will in a few days be ready for the reception of ſuch perſons, whoſe diſorders, in the opinion of their phyſicians, may admit of benefit or relief from the uſe of the bath, or from drinking the waters.

But as *Briſtol* was formerly an unhealthy place, and prejudices againſt it may ſtill remain in the minds of numbers of perſons, who otherwiſe would be willing to try the benefit of theſe waters, it may not be improper to aſſign the cauſes why it was then ſo, and how, from their removal, it became one of the healthieſt ſpots in America, and continues ſo to this day.

The town of Briſtol is ſituate on a high dry bank, with the river Delaware to the eaſtward and ſouthward. There is a quantity of low-ground to the ſouthward and weſtward, which, in its natural ſtate, was overflowed by every ſpring tide; to the north-weſt there is a large pond of water, which, when filled by the winter's rain, overflowed the neighbouring hollow clayey ground, and there remained ſtagnant, until exhaled by the ſucceeding ſummer's ſun, which was ſeldom before the middle of autumn; at which time agues, remitting, intermitting, and continued fevers, and indeed every ſpecies of autumnal diſorders, prevailed, not only amongſt ſtrangers, but even the inhabitants. This continued to be the caſe until the owners of the low marſhy grounds, to the ſouthward and weſtward of the town, embanked and improved them; and a few public ſpirited inhabitants employed perſons to cut ditches to drain off the ſuperfluous water, as it flowed out of the pond. After theſe improvements, the place became healthy; the inhabitants were no longer particularly ſubject to fevers of any kind, and, for ſeveral years paſt, have enjoyed as much health as people in any part of America.

J. D.

The Letter from Doctor OTTO *to Doctor* BOND, *gives the following account of an* Oil, *made from the ſeeds of the common large* SUN-FLOWER, *viz.*

"THE oil is made much in the ſame manner as the linſeed oil with fire, only that the huſk is taken off before it is pounded and preſſed; tho' I think it would be much better if it had been drawn cold. One buſhel of the ſeed, in the manner this was made, yields about three quarts of oil: What quantity of oil one acre of land will produce, I cannot aſſert at preſent; however, there is a ſpot of land planted, and the ſeed now ripening, the contents whereof we will meaſure, and alſo the produce, and I will inform you of the reſult. It is frequently uſed by our Brethren, inſtead of ſweet oil, for ſallad, and, with a ſmall addition of the ſweet oil, ſerves very well for that purpoſe."

Upon examining ſome of the oil which was ſent by Dr. Otto, it was found thin, clear, and agreeable to the taſte. And the Committee are of opinion, that this oil will ſupply the place of olive oil for the above, and many other purpoſes, and may therefore be looked upon as a valuable diſcovery to America.

Doctor Bond, at the ſame time, produced a ſample of oil, made from the cotton ſeeds, and ſent by the ſame gentleman, of which he gives this account: This is the ol. bombac. or oil of cotton ſeed, made in the ſame manner as the above, one buſhel and a half of which yield nine pints of oil, and I have been informed it is ſucceſsfully uſed in the Weſt-Indies, for the cholic.

True Copies from the Minutes,
WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN EWING, *Secretaries.*

EXTRACT *from the Minutes of the* AMERICAN SOCIETY, *held at* Philadelphia, *for promoting uſeful Knowledge.*

THE Committee appointed to examine the letters and accounts, relating to the expreſſion of oil from the ſun-flower ſeeds, report as follows.

"The grinding of the ſun-flower ſeeds, and expreſſing of oil from the ſame, is a manufacture, which, as far as can be yet learned, was firſt begun among the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, and reflects honour upon them, whilſt it affords the public a new ſubſtance, very beneficial in a variety of purpoſes, but more eſpecially, as it may ſerve for a ſallad oil, and for other uſes of diet and medicine, in the place of olive oil.

From experiments already made at Bethlehem, it is found that a buſhel of the ſun-flower ſeed will yield, on expreſſion, near a gallon of mild oil. The Gentleman, who is appointed by the community there to ſuperintend their mills, deſigns, as we are informed, to purſue a further courſe of experiments on this ſubject, the reſult of which, we hope, will be communicated to this Society.

Our correſpondent at Lancaſter informs the Society, that ſome perſons in the neighbourhood of that place, have alſo expreſſed a quantity of oil from the ſeeds of the ſun-flower. His account is as follows.

"The perſon, who has raiſed the greateſt quantity of the ſun-flowers with us, informs me, that one hundred plants, ſet about three feet diſtance from each other, in the ſame manner Indian corn is commonly planted, will produce one buſhel of ſeed, without any other trouble, than that of putting the ſeed into the ground, from which he thinks one gallon of oil may be made. I obſerved the land, on which he planted the ſun-flowers, to be of the middling ſort, and that he took no pains to hill them, or even to looſen the ground about them, which from my own obſervation on ſome planted in a neighbour's garden, I take to be of conſiderable uſe.

"As the ſun-flower is a plant of great increaſe, and requires much nouriſhment, hilling does not ſeem ſo good a method as that of ſetting the ſeed or plant in a hole, and when the plant is about a yard high, to throw in the mould round the ſtalk, ſo that the ſurface of the ground may be even about it. By an eſtimate made it appears, that one acre of land will yield to the planter between forty and fifty buſhels of ſeed, which will produce as many gallons of oil. The proceſs for making or extracting the oil, is the ſame as that of making linſeed oil, which I make no doubt the Society is acquainted with, and therefore ſhall not trouble you with it."

The ſucceſs attending the trials already made, give the greateſt encouragement to proſecute this uſeful diſcovery. And as the ſeeds of the ſun-flower are at this time nearly ripe, and in a proper ſtate for extracting the oil from them, it may be of ſervice to lay theſe facts before the public. Such as may have an inclination to make trials on this ſubject, and are not at preſent furniſhed with a ſufficient quantity of ſeed for preſſing out an oil, may now ſupply themſelves with enough to plant for making experiments the enſuing year.----

For the information of thoſe, who have both opportunity and inclination to extend the enquiry, and render this a valuable branch of buſineſs, but are not acquainted with the general principles, upon which oil is obtained by expreſſion from vegetable ſubſtances, it may be proper to obſerve, that the kernels of fruits, ſuch as walnuts, hickory nuts, filberts, almonds, peaches, &c. and the ſeeds of many plants, as muſtard, rape, poppy, flax, ſun-flower, &c. contain a large portion of mild oil. In order to obtain the oil, the kernels, or ſeeds, are commonly rubbed to powder, or ground in mills. They are then put into a ſtrong bag, made of canvas, or woollen cloth, and committed to a preſs between iron plates, by which the oil is ſqueezed out, and is received or conducted into a proper veſſel to collect it. The plates of the preſs are often heated, either in boiling water, or before the fire. Many heat the maſh itſelf in a large iron pot, ſtirring it about with a ſtick or piece of wood, to prevent its burning, which, when it happens, greatly injures the oil, and gives it a burnt ſmell and taſte, or diſpoſes it to become rancid in a ſhort time. When the oil is drawn without the aſſiſtance of heat, it is known by the name of cold drawn oil, and is more valuable, than when heat is uſed, but it is not obtained in the ſame quantity. It is milder, and may be kept longer without ſpoiling.

In a cold ſeaſon of the year, a certain degree of heat is abſolutely neceſſary. But if the oil is deſigned for aliment or medicine, the plates of the preſs ſhould be heated in boiling water only. When the oil is intended for other uſes, the plates may be made hotter, as heat expedites the ſeparation of the oil, and gives a greater produce, but then care ſhould be taken not to injure the ſubject by burning.

Sometimes the ſubject, when ground, appears almoſt like a dry powder. It is then ſaid to be meagre, and requires to be expoſed to the vapours of boiling water, which is done either by tying it up in a bag, or putting it into a ſieve, and placing it over the ſteam. By this impregnation, it will yield its oil more readily, and in greater quantity. The oil may be eaſily freed from any water that may happen to be preſſed out with it, as a ſpontaneous ſeparation between them will take place on ſtanding for ſome time.

For the encouragement of thoſe who may chooſe to improve this ſubject, it may be proper to obſerve, that all the oils, from whatever vegetable ſubſtances they are drawn, when obtained by expreſſion with due caution, agree in their general qualities, and are conſtantly mild, even tho' they are obtained from very acrid ſubſtances. Thus the expreſſed oil of muſtard ſeed is, when freſh, as mild as that of olives, and the bitter almond, or peach kernel, affords an oil, by expreſſion, as mild as that of ſweet almonds. It is upon this principle, that the ſun-flower oil may prove equally valuable with the beſt Florence oil for diet or medicine. For every expreſſed oil, when pure and freſh, is void of acrimony, and free from any particular taſte or ſmell.

Beſides the mild oil juſt mentioned, ſome ſubſtances contain another kind of oil, called its eſſential oil, a part of which may be drawn off with the mild expreſſed oil, ſo called, and impart its ſmell or taſte to that oil. It is called eſſential oil, from its yielding the particular odour of the vegetable, or part of the plant, from which it was obtained; it is pungent to the taſte, and ſoluble in ſpirits of wine, which the other is not. They may therefore be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from each other.

The oil of ſweet almonds, and the oil of olives, being pure unctuous expreſſed oils, not ſoluble in ſpirits of wine, but mild to the taſte, and void of odour, very ſoft, emollient and lenitive, are chiefly uſed in medicine and diet. And the reaſon why the oil of olives, in particular, is preferred, is becauſe it is leſs expenſive, and will keep a much longer time without becoming rancid.

Perhaps, on trial, the ſun-flower ſeeds may be found to contain an oil that will anſwer the like good purpoſes with the ſallad and medicinal oil, now in uſe. If ſo, it will have this advantage over that of almonds or olives, that it is a native of the country, may be always had freſh, and at a ſmall expence. Whereas the others are the produce of diſtant countries, bear a high price, and are often adulterated on that account; or being kept a long time, they loſe their mild quality, and become rancid and acrimonious.

The practicableneſs of getting oil among ourſelves at a moderate expence, and the importance of uſing it freſh, together with the probable uſes of ſun-flower oil for varniſhes, for the baſis of ointments, and for mixing of paints, as well as other purpoſes to be anſwered by oils in general, claim our attention to this ſubject, and encourage further trials of the like kind.

Before we quit this ſubject, it may not be amiſs to mention, that caſtor oil is juſtly celebrated for its medicinal qualities: The plant, from the ſeeds of which it is got, may be eaſily cultivated in this country, and the increaſe of it is very great in a ſhort time; might it not then be worth the attention of our farmers to propagate this plant, for the ſake of its oil? We would juſt ſuggeſt, that perhaps it might be worth while to try whether the ſeeds of the ſumach, with which this country abounds, or of the mullen, which grows in old fields, and bears a great quantity of ſeed, would not yield, by expreſſion, a valuable oil for medicine, or other purpoſes."

Ordered that this report be publiſhed in the News Papers, and recommended to the particular attention of the correſponding members in the country, and that public notice, at the ſame time, be given, that the Society will be much obliged to ſuch perſons as make any further trials on this ſubject, if they will communicate to the Society the reſult of their experiments.

Extracted from the minutes of the Society, Sept. 30, 1768.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BOSTON, September 26.

On Thurſday laſt, the 22d inſtant, a number of gentlemen, upwards of 70, from the different parts of this province, aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall in this town: Theſe gentlemen, by the appointment of the ſeveral towns to which they belong, to the number of 66 towns, beſides diſtricts, then and there convened, to conſult and adviſe the moſt effectual meaſures for promoting the peace and good order of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the province, as far as they lawfully might, under the preſent very dark and threatening aſpect of the public affairs. The debates and proceedings are open: Their firſt ſtep was to prepare an humble petition to the governor of the province, praying that his excellency would be pleaſed to convene the conſtitutional aſſembly of the province; and three of their number were appointed to preſent the ſame.

The PETITION is as follows, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE committees choſen by the ſeveral towns in this province, and now convened in Boſton, to conſult and adviſe ſuch meaſures as may moſt effectually promote the peace and good order of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this government, at this very dark and diſtreſſing time, take the earlieſt opportunity, openly to diſclaim all pretence to any authoritative or governmental acts: Nevertheleſs, as we freely and voluntarily come from the different parts of the province, at the earneſt deſire of the inhabitants, and muſt be ſuppoſed to be well acquainted with their prevailing temper, inclination and ſentiments, under the preſent threatening aſpect of our public affairs, we think ourſelves indiſpenſibly obliged, from a ſenſe of duty to his Majeſty, to whom we and the people of this province bear the firmeſt allegiance, and from the tendereſt concern for the welfare of his ſubjects, with all due reſpect to your excellency, to declare our apprehenſion of the abſolute neceſſity of a general aſſembly.

If ever this people needed the direction, the care, and the ſupport of ſuch an aſſembly, we are humbly of opinion that their preſent circumſtances immediately require it.

Your excellency cannot be inſenſible of their univerſal uneaſineſs; Ariſing from the grievances occaſioned by the late acts of parliament for an American revenue: From authentic information that the dutiful and loyal petition of the late houſe of repreſentatives has not been allowed to reach the preſence of our gracious King: From the diſſolution of the late general aſſembly: From undoubted advice that the enemies of Britain and the colonies are ſtill unwearied in the moſt groſs miſrepreſentations of the people of the province to his Majeſty's miniſters, as being on the eve of a general inſurrection; and from the alarming intelligence that the nation, by means of ſuch miſrepreſentations, is incenſed to a high degree, ſo that it is generally apprehended that a ſtanding army is immediately to be introduced among the people, contrary, as we apprehend, to the bill of rights---a force repreſented to be ſufficient to over-awe and controul the whole civil power of the province, which muſt render every right and poſſeſſion dreadfully precarious.

From theſe weighty conſiderations; and alſo that the people may not be thrown into a total deſpair; that they may have a freſh opportunity at the next meeting of the parliament of taking off the impreſſion from the mind of the nation, made by ſuch miſrepreſentations as is before mentioned; and by that means preventing the moſt unhappy conſequences to the parent country, as well as ourſelves: We beg leave moſt earneſtly to pray, that your excellency would commiſerate his Majeſty's truly loyal ſubjects of this province, under their deplorable circumſtances, and reſtore to them the full poſſeſſion of their invaluable charter right to a general aſſembly, and cauſe one to be immediately convened; that the moſt effectual meaſures may be taken, in the manner preſcribed by our happy conſtitution, for the redreſs of grievances; for the preventing an unconſtitutional encroachment of military power on the civil eſtabliſhment; for the promoting the proſperity of his Majeſty's government, and the peace, good order, and due ſubmiſſion of his ſubjects in the province, and making the neceſſary proviſion for the ſupport of government; and finally, for the reſtoration of that harmony, union and affection between the nation and the colonies, which appear to us to be in the utmoſt danger of being totally and irrecoverably loſt.

---As in duty bound the committee ſhall ever pray----

In the name and behalf of the committees,
THOMAS CUSHING, *Chairman.*

His Excellency was pleaſed to decline receiving the petition; but delivered to the Gentlemen the following Writing, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

"YOU muſt excuſe me from receiving a meſſage from that Aſſembly which is called a Committee of Convention; for that would be to admit it to be a legal Aſſembly, which I can by no means allow."

The ſaid writing not being ſigned by the Governor, the gentlemen, at the requeſt of the committees, declared in writing, under their hands, that his Excellency delivered the ſame to them, in conſequence of their offering to him the petition.

The day following the Chairman acquainted the committees, that he had received of the Secretary of the province a writing, signed by the Governor, dated yesterday, which was publicly read, and is as follows.

By his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and Vice-Admiral of the same;

To the Gentlemen assembled at Faneuil, under the Name of a Committee of Convention.

AS I have lately received from his Majesty, strict orders to support his constitutional authority within this government, I cannot sit still and see so notorious a violation of it, as the calling an assembly of the people, by private persons only. For, a meeting of the deputies of the towns, is an assembly of the representatives of the people, to all intents and purposes; and it is not the calling it a Committee of Convention, that will alter the nature of the thing.

I am willing to believe, that the gentlemen who so hastily issued the summons for this meeting, were not aware of the high nature of the offence they were committing; and that they who have obeyed them, have not well considered of the penalties which they will incur, if they should persist in continuing their session, and doing business therein. At present, ignorance of law may excuse what is past: A step farther, will take away that plea.

It is therefore my duty to interpose at this instant, before it is too late. I do therefore earnestly admonish you, that instantly, and before you do any business, you break up this assembly, and separate yourselves. I speak to you now as a friend to the province, and a well-wisher to the individuals of it.

But if you should pay no regard to this admonition, I must, as Governor, assert the prerogative of the Crown in a more public manner. For assure yourselves (I speak from instruction) the King is determined to maintain his entire sovereignty over this province; and whoever shall persist in usurping any of the rights of it, will repent of his rashness.

Province House, Sept. 22, 1768. FRANCIS BERNARD.

[*A Paper, probably the same, had been the day before delivered to the Chairman by the Secretary, said to be by order of the Governor, but not being signed, it was, by a vote of the Committees, returned to the Secretary, with assurance to him, that they should be always ready to pay all due respect to any messages which they might be assured should come to them from the Governor of the province.*]

On Saturday five gentlemen were appointed to wait on his Excellency, and humbly present to him the following message, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Committees from a number of towns in this province, now convened at Faneuil-hall, having received from your Excellency a message, containing a remonstrance against our thus meeting, and an admonition, to break up and separate ourselves instantly, and before we do any business, have taken the same into our serious and attentive consideration; and we assure your Excellency, that tho', according to the best of our abilities, we have considered the matters that are hinted by your Excellency, as the foundation of your message, yet we are not able to collect sufficient information therefrom, to place our present meeting and proceedings in the same light in which they seem to lie in your Excellency's mind. We do assure your Excellency most fully, that neither the views of our constituents in sending us, nor the design of any of us in thus meeting, was to do, propose or consent to any thing oppugnant to, or inconsistent with, the regular execution of government in this his Majesty's province; and that though the letters from the selectmen of the town of Boston, to the respective towns from which we come, might first give rise to our being chosen and sent; yet that neither the said letter from the selectmen of the town of Boston, nor any votes of the said town accompanying the same, were considered by our respective towns in the choosing, nor by us in our assembling, as the foundation and warrant of our convening. But, may it please your Excellency, being assured, that our constituents, as well as ourselves, have the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of our rightful Sovereign King George the Third, we beg leave to explain to your Excellency the real cause and intention of our thus convening.

Your Excellency cannot be unacquainted with the many difficulties under which his Majesty's subjects on the whole continent of America, apprehend themselves to labour, and of the uneasiness which his subjects in this province have repeatedly expressed on the same account. The minds of the people who have sent us, are greatly disturbed, that the humble and dutiful petition of their representatives for the removal of those difficulties, has not been permitted to reach the royal ear; and they are greatly agitated with the expectation of a standing army to be posted among us, and of the full exertion of a military government. Alarmed with these apprehensions, and deprived of a house of representatives, their attention is too much taken off from their daily occupations; their morals and industry are in danger of being damaged, and their peaceable behaviour disturbed for want of such persons as they can confide in, to advise them in these matters, and to make application for their redress.

Your Excellency will further naturally conceive, that those of his Majesty's subjects who live remote from Boston, the center of their intelligence, and whose occupations do not admit of much knowledge of public affairs, are subjected to many misrepresentations of their public concerns, and those generally of a most aggravated kind; nor is it in the power of the most knowing persons among us to wipe off the pernicious effects of such rumours, without the appearance of a public enquiry.

Induced by these motives, and others of the same kind, our constituents thought it no ways inconsistent with good order, and regular government, to send committee-men to meet with such committees as might be sent from the several towns in the province, to confer upon these matters, and learn the certainty of those rumours prevailing among us, and to consult and advise, as far as comes legally within their power, to such measures as would have the greatest tendency to preserve the peace and good order among his Majesty's subjects, and promote their due submission; and at the same time to consult the most regular and dutiful manner of laying our grievances before our most gracious Sovereign, and obtaining a redress of the same. This we assure your Excellency is the only cause and intention of our thus convening; and we are exceeding sorry it should be viewed by your Excellency in an obnoxious light.

Your Excellency may be assured, that had our constituents conceived, or did their committees thus convened, conceive this proceeding to be illegal, they had never sent us, nor should we pretend to continue our convention; but as your Excellency in the message with which you have been pleased to favour us, has not been so explicit in pointing out the criminality of our present proceeding as we could have wished, but has left us to our own judgment and understanding, to search it out, we would, with all duty to your Excellency, as the representative of our rightful Sovereign, request of your Excellency to point out to us wherein the criminality of our proceedings consists, being assured we cautiously mean to avoid every thing that has the least appearance of usurpation of government, in any of its branches, or any of the rights of his Majesty's sovereignty, or that is in the least incentive of rebellion, or even a mental disaffection to the government by law established and exercised.

Your Excellency will be pleased, in your well known knowledge of human nature, and the delicacy of British privileges, to be sparing in your frowns on our present proceeding, we being at present inclined to think, 'til better informed, that if criminality be imputed to us, it will be applied only to our doings, and not to the professed manner and design of our meeting: But if your Excellency has a different apprehension of the matter, we intreat an explanation of the same; and assure your Excellency we shall deliberately attend to it. Nothing could give us more uneasiness than a suggestion that our proceedings are criminal; not so much from a fear of personal punishment, as from a fixed aversion we have to any thing inconsistent with the dignity of our Sovereign, and the happiness of his extended dominion; and we flatter ourselves, that when the real designs of this convention is understood, it will prove an argument to evince the intire loyalty of his Majesty's subjects in this province, and their disposition to peace and good order.

In the name and behalf of the committees of a number of towns in this province, convened in Boston----September 24th, 1768. THOMAS CUSHING, Chairman.

These gentlemen reported also in writing, that they had accordingly waited on his Excellency, and that he was pleased to say he could not receive the message.

The committees then appointed nine gentlemen of their number, to consider and report the most effectual measures, consistent with the express design of their convening, to promote the peace and good order of his Majesty's subjects in the province; and then the committees adjourned till Monday (this day) ten o' clock.

It is said that a certain number of gentlemen in this province, are determined jointly to use their utmost endeavours to place the loyalty of the people before his **** in its true respectable light---to separate such a number, and thereby frustrate so good a design, will be doing great disservice to his **** as well as a substantial injury to the people.

The thoughts of a standing army are more and more alarming to this people, who have hitherto supported the due execution of constitutional law, without the necessity of such aid. His ****'s C---l have lately discovered a true patriotism, and love of their country, in affording such advice, as (if taken) will probably be the means of preventing the greatest of all temporal evils.

Messieurs EDES and GILL,

WE have the pleasure of hearing that the Hon. his Majesty's council are at length convinced that this country has been wickedly misrepresented, and have particularly declared their resentment at the cruel falsehoods sent from this place, relative to the 18th of March last, which it is said occasioned the ordering troops to this province.----We are informed, the Hon. Board have also given it as their opinion, that no troops have any right to enter the town of Boston, until the barracks at Castle-William are filled; and if any ill consequences arise from their attempting to quarter in town, they only must be answerable.

It is reported the Governor has said, that he has three things in command from the ministry, more grievous to the people than any thing hitherto made known. It is conjectured 1st, That the inhabitants of this province are to be disarmed. 2d, The province to be governed by martial law: And 3d, That a number of gentlemen, who have exerted themselves in the cause of their country, are to be seized and sent to Great-Britain.

Unhappy America! when thy enemies are rewarded with honors and riches; but thy friends punished and ruined, only for asserting thy rights, and pleading for thy freedom. A. B. C.

It is said G------r B-----d, after many severe expressions between him and his C-----l, was pleased to say, that he should not meet them again 'til Col. Dalrymple's arrival.

From Thursday afternoon till yesterday noon, we had here a very severe storm of wind, attended with rain, and 'tis feared if any vessels were on the coast, that they must have suffered thereby.----On Saturday evening the report of 13 guns were heard, by which it is thought some ship of war was in distress;---a topsail schooner was seen in the bay the afternoon before, and it is not unlikely to be an armed cutter bound hither, one or two of them being daily expected.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

Yesterday his Majesty's armed Schooner the St. John, Captain Murray, arrived here from Halifax, in 12 Days: He acquaints us, That the XIVth and XXIXth Regiments, under the Command of Colonel Dalrymple, sailed from thence the 21st ult. bound for Boston, in the following Men of War, viz. Captain Smith, in the Mermaid, of 30 Guns; the Glasgow, and Launceston, of 40 Guns each, with the Beaver, Bonetta, Senegal and Martin Sloops, and three armed Schooners.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Saturday last being the Anniversary Election throughout this Province for Representatives, Sheriffs, &c. the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

Philadelphia County. *Representatives, Thomas Liwezey, Henry Pawling, Rowland Evans, Michael Hillegas, Samuel Potts, Joseph Galloway, Joseph Richardson, Joseph Fox. Sheriffs, Joseph Redman, John Bull. Coroners, Caleb Cash, John Luken. Commissioner, John Roberts (Whitpain) Assessors, Jacob Umsted, Blathwaite Jones, Peter Dehaven, Barnaby Barnes, Paul Engle, James Jones.*

Philadelphia City. *Burgesses, James Pemberton, John Ross. Street Commissioners, Joseph Stamper, Samuel Bryan. Wardens, Samuel Morton, Thomas Mifflin. City Assessors, John Drinker, Andrew Doz, George Roberts, Robert Towers, Abraham Bickley, George Morrison.*

Bucks County. *Representatives, William Rodman, Joseph Watson, Henry Krewson, John Brown, Peter Sheppard, Samuel Foulke, Benjamin Chapman, Giles Knight. Sheriffs, Joseph Ellicot, David Twining. Coroners, James Wallace, William Doyle. Commissioner, Thomas Yardley. Assessors, Lassert Lassertson, John Thomas, Abraham Stout, Benjamin Kinsey, Joseph Milnor, Harman Vansant.*

Chester County. *Representatives, Nathaniel Pennock, John Jacobs, George Ashbridge, Charles Humphreys, John Sellers, Isaac Pearson, John Minshall, John Crosby. Sheriffs, John Morton, Jesse Maris. Coroners, Joseph Gibbons, John Trapnall. Commissioner, John Webster. Assessors, Jesse Bonsall, John Fleming, Michael Cypher, Joshua Evans, Thomas Taylor, Lewis Pennock.*

Lancaster County. Representatives, Emanuel Carpenter, James Webb, Jacob Carpenter, George Ross. Sheriffs, James Webb, junior, Frederick Stone. Coroners, Matthias Slough, John Ferree. Commissioner, John Carpenter. Assessors, Casper Kore, George M'Cullough, William Davis, James Wilson, John Hopson, Peter Lite.

Berks County. Representative, Edward Biddle. Sheriffs, Jacob Shoemaker, Henry Vanderslice. Coroners, Samuel Jackson, James Whitehead, junior. Commissioner, Jacob Snyder. Assessors, John Jones, David Bright, Thomas Kurr, George Merkle, Abraham Peter, Henry Ritmyer.

Northampton County. Representative, George Taylor. Sheriffs, John Jennings, Jesse Jones. Coroners, Robert Lattimore, Conrad Hess.

New-Castle County. Representatives, William Armstrong, Evan Rice, Benjamin Noxon, John Evans, Thomas M'Kean, George Read. Sheriffs, John Thompson, Empson Bird. Coroners, Thomas Morton, William M'Clay.

Kent County. Representatives, John Caton, John Vining, Cæsar Rodney, Caleb Luff, Charles Ridgely, Thomas Collings, Sheriffs, James Wells, James Caldwell. Coroners, Jonathan Sipple, Solomon Wallace.

Sussex County. Representatives, Benjamin Burton, Jacob Kollock, Levin Crapper, David Hall, Thomas Robinson, Daniel Nunez, junior. Sheriffs, Boaz Manlove, Jonathan May. Coroners, George Walker, John Wood.

[*Remainder of the Elections not come to hand.*]

Under the London Head, of August 4, is the following Paragraph,

"*American affairs at present draw the attention of the whole nation. The Right Hon. Lord Botetourt is just appointed Governor of Virginia, and Lord Lieutenant of all America. He is preparing to set out, a 60 gun ship being appointed to carry him over to Boston, where it is said there will be a general meeting of the Governors. The present state of the colonies will be enquired into, their claims and grievances examined, and every thing relating to them adjusted on a new and firm footing.------Lord Botetourt has an estate of 25 or 30,000 pounds sterling a year; is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Glocester; Constable of St. Briavel's Castle; and Colonel of the Glocestershire Militia.*"

Last Thursday Evening was married JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Esq; Provincial Secretary, to Miss JENNY GALLOWAY, a most amiable and accomplished young Lady.

And lately was married in Maryland, Mr. JOHN CADWALADER, Merchant, of this City, to Miss BETSY LLOYD, only Daughter of the Honourable EDWARD LLOYD, Esq; of that Province; a young Lady of distinguished Accomplishments, with a very large Fortune.

On Tuesday last, at a Meeting of the COMMON COUNCIL, ISAAC JONES, Esq; was re-elected Mayor of this City for the ensuing Year.

Captain Burrows, from St. Vincents, on the 19th ult. in Lat. 37, Long. 72, spoke a Snow, from Maryland for London, out 4 Days, all well, but passing him very fast, he could not learn the Master's Name.

Captain Emlen, from Madeira, on the 6th of September, in Lat. 32: 50, Long. 52, met with a violent Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, which lasted about 8 Hours, during which his Ship was laid on her Beam Ends for some Time, shifted her Hold, and received some Damage in her Sails and Rigging.---On the 19th, in Lat. 37: 8, Long. 71, he spoke a Schooner, Captain Martin, bound to the Grenades from this Port, out 2 Days; and the same Day he spoke a Sloop, Captain Wright, also from this Place, bound to Barbados, all well.

Captain Potts, in seven Weeks from Lisbon, on the 7th of last Month, in Lat. 34, Long. 51: 30, met with the above Gale, which lasted with him about four Hours, in which he had most of his Sails blown from the Yards, notwithstanding they were furled; and in the Evening he spoke the Ship Branden, Captain Nieman, from London, bound to Maryland, out 8 Weeks from the Downs, who had lost all his Masts, and Bowsprit, together with most of his Spars, in the same Gale; Captain Nieman informed him that his Ship was tight, and that he had Plenty of Provisions, but was in great Want of Spars, when Captain Potts supplied him with a spare Topmast. On the 22d, in Lat. 36: 32, Long. 70: 4, he spoke a Brig, Captain Cofield, from the Grenades for Piscataqua, 20 Days out, all well; and on the 26th, in Lat. 37: 51, being in Soundings, he spoke a Sloop, Captain Bryan, from Virginia for Rhode-Island.---The Captains Adams, Nuttle, and Stephenson, for this Port, and Captain Hill, for Maryland, were to sail in a few Days after Captain Potts.

Captain Gill, from London, also met with the same Gale in Lat. 38, Long. 45, in which his Ship broached to, and received considerable Damage in her Sails and Rigging. On the 15th ult. in Lat. 34: 14, he spoke a Schooner, from Boston for St. Christophers, 8 Days out; and on the 22d, in Lat. 36: 5, he spoke a Schooner, Captain Lewis, from Dominica for Cafco-Bay, 22 Days out, all well.

Captain Caton, from Cork, on the 19th ult. in Lat. 38: 5, Long. 55, spoke a Schooner, from New-Haven for Barbados, out 15 Days;---24th in Lat. 37: 23, Long. 68: 40, spoke the Ship Hanover Planter, Captain Watson, from this Port for Jamaica, 5 Days out;---and on the 27th, in Lat. 37: 7, Long. 72, spoke a Brig, Captain Adamson, from Maryland for Lisbon, 2 Days out.

On Tuesday Afternoon, a Girl, about 13 Years of Age, being at a Neighbour's House on Society-Hill, where there was a loaded Gun in the Corner of the Room, near the Window, which was open, a sudden Blast of Wind drove the Shutters to, threw down the Gun, which went off, when she received the whole Load in her Breast and Neck, and immediately expired. [A melancholy Instance this of the great Danger there is of keeping Guns loaded in Houses.]

On Monday next the Drawing of the Second Class of the Philadelphia Public Lottery begins at the State-House.

On Tuesday last three Horses started on the Center Course of this City, for the Purse of One Hundred Pounds, viz. NORTHUMBERLAND, GRANBY, *and* STRUMPET, *and was won by* NORTHUMBERLAND.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Scott at Bristol; Alison, Davis, and Guiton, at Cork; and Captain Cardiff, at Antigua.

At Grenada. Captains Pearl, Oliffe, and Gray, from Virginia; Scott from New-York; Wall, Smith and Nixon, from Rhode-Island; Corning from New-London; Howe from New-Haven; and Captains Jones, Evans and Lear, from Piscataqua.

At Antigua. Captains Owen, Ford and Sampson, from Virginia; Byvanck, from New-York; and Captain Tyler, from New-Haven.

[For the REMONSTRANT, IRENICUS, EUROPEAN ADVICES by Captain GILL, &c. see the POSTSCRIPT.]

*** Next Tuesday Evening, at Six o'Clock, the FIREWORKS will be exhibited at the House of George Honey; they are superior to those which lately gave general Satisfaction.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Molly, J. Elliot, Piscataqua. Sloop Robert, J. Watson, Virginia. Sloop Burke, A. Burrows, St. Vincent. Ship St. Andrew, C. Emlen, Madeira. Sloop Philadelphia Packet, S. Green, New-Providence. Ship Rose, W. Dysart, New-Castle, on Delaware. Schooner Sally, J. Lavigne, Hispaniola. Schooner Ruby, G. Mitchell, N. Carolina. Ship Myrtilla, J. Caton, Cork. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, Halifax. Ship Pennsylvania Packet, R. Gill, London. Brig Hannah, H. Styles, Barbados.

OUTWARDS. Ship Fame, P. Creighton, for Maryland. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, N. Carolina. Snow Bachelor, R. Bulkley, and Snow Betsy, W. Barber, Lisbon. Sloop Patience, W. Ward, N. Carolina. Ship Carolina, J. Friend, London. Sloop Garland, W. Denning, N. London. Snow Seven Brothers, O. Flaherty, Gibraltar. Brig Peggy, T. Mason, S. Carolina. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, New York. Sloop Resolution, A. Whipple, Rhode Island.

CLEARED. Ship Nancy and Sukey, W. Keais, and Schooner Lovely Lass, D. Badger, Maryland. Sloop John and Betsy, W. Huffington, Virginia. Brig Porgy, J. Baffet, Bermuda. Sloop Alice, B. Newbold, Tortola. Sloop Hibernia, J. Gyles, Wilmington on Delaware. Sloop Speedwell, A. Dyer, Sloop Peggy, L. Tree, and Brig Peggy, S. Davidson, North Carolina. Sloop Sally, R. Albertson, New York. Schooner Royal Forrester, R. Walker, St. Vincent. Sloop Betsy, D. Snow, Boston. Sloop Speedwell, S. Devonshire, St. Augustine. Brig Fanny, P. Gordon, St. Kitts. Schooner Polly, A. Mansfield, Salem.

JUST arrived from Cork, in the Ship Myrtilla, Captain Caton, SERVANT BOYS and GIRLS, from 12 to 18 Years of Age, among which are Hatters, Taylors, House Carpenters, Joyners, Barbers, &c. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, who has also for Sale, best Cork Rose Butter, English Cheese, London Porter, best Hyson and Bohea Tea, &c.

RUN away, the second day of this instant October, from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, An Irish servant man, named JAMES HINES, about 25 years of age, of a middle stature, thin visage, yellow complexion, brown coloured hair, has a down look, and very much of the brogue on his tongue; he served some time in the Jerseys, near Glocester, and has since served some time to the skinner's trade, in Philadelphia; had on, and took with him, one light coloured cloth jacket, with leather pockets, and mohair buttons, one light coloured kersey ditto, with slash sleeves, one red napt ditto, two pair of light coloured breeches, one of cloth, the other plush, two czenbrigs shirts, an old felt hat, and old shoes, tied with strings. All masters of vessels are desired not to carry him away. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me DANIEL RYAN. †

WHEREAS *John Faries, the Elder, has in the Gazette, Number* 2075, *advertised for public sale a house, and piece of ground, situate opposite Captain Nixon's and Captain Edgar's, in the city of Philadelphia; This is therefore to inform all persons inclining to purchase or bid for the same, that the said John Faries has no right thereto, and that the sole right therein is vested in me the subscriber,* WILLIAM FARIES.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Faries, late of the city of Philadelphia cordwainer deceased, are desired forthwith to pay the same to the subscriber, and prevent further trouble.

¶ *WILLIAM FARIES, Administrator.*

☞ The PHAETON advertised for Sale at the Coffee-house Yesterday, and postponed to Friday, is disposed of.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 20th day of October inst. by the subscriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county,

THE house and plantation where he now lives, being a well accustomed tavern, known by the sign of the Waggon, situate on the Old York road, and the road called Kieth's road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, and two from the Crooked Billet; the house is allowed to be the best stage between the Rising Sun and Corryel's ferry; the said plantation will suit to be divided into two or three settlements, and will answer for tavern, store-keeping, tanner, or blacksmith, as it is a very good place for any of them, there being three public roads leading past the house. There are on the said premises, a good stone house, stone kitchen, a well of good water near the door, a good shed for waggons, and several other sheds and stables, that will contain near 100 horses, a good garden and orchard, about 20 acres of meadow, and 35 acres of woodland, the remainder is good plowable land, the whole will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. Also to be sold at the same time, several good draught and riding horses, some colts, a good riding chair, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock on said day, where due attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by JOHN PAUL.

N. B. Was taken out of the house of the subscriber, in a mistake, or designedly, on the 30th or 31st day of August last, a SILVER WATCH, with a china face; the maker's name John Barnard, London, No. 154. Whoever will secure the said watch, so that the owner may have it again, shall have Two Dollars reward, paid by JOHN PAUL. ‡

Trenton, September 29, 1768.

THE Members of the New-Jersey MEDICAL SOCIETY, are desired to remember, that their next stated General Meeting will be on the First Tuesday in November next, at the House of Mr. DUFF, in New-Brunswick; and as some important Matters, respecting the farther Establishment, &c. of said Society, will then be taken into Consideration, it is expected that every Member will punctually attend, if nothing very extraordinary should interfere.

For the above Reasons, those Gentlemen of the Profession, who have not hitherto joined the Society, are invited to attend at the Time and Place above mentioned.

¶ ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d of October, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A VALUABLE plantation, or piece of land, situate in Charlestown township, Chester county, containing 203 acres, more or less, 75 whereof are cleared, and the remainder excellently well wooded, with 12 acres of good watered meadow; and a water course drawn, by which 20 acres more good meadow may be made, and laid under water, with no other trouble than turning the water along the race, and levelling the ground a little, being already cleared; there is likewise on said place a good saw-mill, on a never failing stream, and a convenience of letting another large stream into it; by which means there will be water sufficient to drive a grist and saw-mills the driest season; there is also a good new two story square log house, and two other dwelling houses, barn and stables. Said plantation was late the property of George Davis.

Likewise to be sold at the said time and place, 15 head of large fat cattle, a parcel of sheep, and several two year old colts. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, and an indefeasible title to the purchaser or purchasers of the plantation, by ISAAC WAYNE. †

September 19, 1768.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, in New-London township, Chester county, a servant man, named JOHN SUNDBERRY, about 22 years old, was born in Sweden, his height doth not exceed 5 feet 8 inches, and he is somewhat slender; on one of his arms are marked the two first letters of his name, and the number 1748, his hair is long and light coloured; took with him a double breasted brown coat, with gilt buttons, a fustian jacket, two or three fine shirts, and a pair of black stocking breeches; he also took three pair of stockings, two worsted, and the other thread; had on a pair of new pumps, with carved silver buckles, and an old beaver hat. As he is a tolerable scholar, he will probably forge a pass; he is a good shoemaker, and perhaps will work at his trade, till he gets as much money as will defray the expence of going to a distant country. All masters of vessels are requested not to engage him. Whoever takes up the above servant, and secures him properly, shall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by his master,

MICHAEL MONTGOMERY.

N. B. He has been a great traveller. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, on the 28th of September, a native Indian Man, who goes by the Name of WILLIAM JOSHUA, has been brought up among the English, and has but little of his own Language; he is about 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, smooth faced, and has strait black Hair: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Cloth Coat, Russia Sheeting Shirt, old Trowsers, a Leather Apron, and new Shoes, with Buckles; is a Chair-maker by Trade. He has fresh Scars over his left Eye, and it is probable he will change his Clothes, and get an Indian Match-coat. Whoever takes up said Indian, and secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals, so as the Subscriber may have him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by WILLIAM KERLIN, living in Birmingham Township, Chester County. ‡

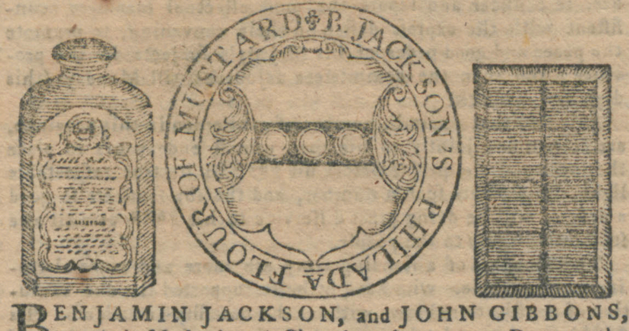
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Smith, late of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to pay off their respective accounts by the latter end of this instant October, or they may expect trouble from JOSEPH SMITH, administrator. And those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in to said administrator, living in Vine-street, Philadelphia, two doors from the corner of Second-street. ¶

Baltimore Town, September 27, 1768.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, THOMAS BENNET, about 33 or 34 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a pale look, wears short brown hair; had on, and took with him, a white country cloth coat, with hair buttons at the sleeves, and pockets of the same colour, check and white linen shirts, blue stockings, English falls, metal buckles, and sundry other things unknown. He is gone off in company with an Irish woman, that he calls his wife; she is a short pale looking person, black eyes, brown hair, is very apt to get drunk, and commonly wears a blue and white calicoe gown. SAMUEL FORSTER, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years of age, very much marked with the small pox, and wears brown hair; had on, and took with him, an old brown cloth coat, cotton jacket, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, and sundry other things unknown. They have likewise taken with them a pretty good feather bed, with a Russia drilling tick, and three or four pretty good match coat blankets; probably they may sell the last articles, to help them on their journey. Whoever apprehends the said runaways, so that they may be had again, shall receive, if taken in this province, Forty Shillings, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Henry James, in Baltimore Town, or to the subscriber, at Bond's mine bank, near said town, JOHN MURRAY.

WAS lost, by JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, on the 25th of September last, being the first day of the week, between Marcus-Hook and New-Castle, a SILVER WATCH; it has a silver face, an old small silk string, cut out of a silk rag, and a brass key, without any seal. It was seen taken up near Marcus-Hook, by a man and woman who rode in a chair, coming towards Philadelphia. Whoever has taken up said watch, and delivers it to OWEN BIDDLE, clock-maker, in Market-street, Philadelphia, or to said JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, shall receive ONE DOLLAR reward. ¶



BENJAMIN JACKSON, and JOHN GIBBONS, at their Mustard and Chocolate Store, next Door to the London Coffee-House, in Market-Street, Philadelphia, having now by them, a large Quantity of Mustard-seed and Glass Bottles, take the Liberty of informing the Public, in general, and their old Friends and Customers, in particular, that they can now supply them with any Quantity wanted; many of whose Orders they have frequently been unable to comply with, either for want of Mustard-seed to make the Flour of, or Glass Bottles to pack it in. And as there now seems a noble and magnanimous Disposition diffused, and daily diffusing itself more and more, amongst the British Colonies in America, of encouraging all our own Manufactures, the said Jackson and Gibbons, being desirous to contribute thereto all in their Power as Individuals, are determined to sell their genuine Flour of Mustard (which they make of all Degrees of Fineness, as in England) at very low Profits by Wholesale Quantities, in Hopes, by that Means, to induce the true patriotic Merchants, Masters of Vessels, &c. trading to and from New-York, Boston, West Indies, Halifax, &c. to favour them with their Orders, which would be a Means of annually vending some, perhaps several Hundred, Bushels of Mustard-seed, that might be raised here with little Trouble, and be as a nett Gain to the Province, by which also a considerable Sum, that used to be sent from those Places to England, for that seemingly trifling article, might be kept amongst us. The Quality of their Flour of Mustard they will warrant, at least, equal to the best in the World, and when made altogether of this Country Seed, is superior to any other, which they are in Hopes from this Time forward to keep a constant Supply of. Any Person favouring them with their Orders, by Letter, at ever so remote a Distance, may depend on being supplied on as good Terms as if personally present, by their obliged and very ready friends, JACKSON and GIBBONS.

N. B. The said JACKSON is the Original, and indeed only, proper Mustard Manufacturer on this Continent, who first established that Branch of Business in America; and has brought his Machines to greater Perfection than any other even in England, for which Reason he can not only sell at the very lowest Prices, but compleat large Orders at short Notices.

For the Sake of those that are not inclined to encourage the Duty on Glass, and for helping our own Earthen Ware, which we could wish to see substituted in its Room, said Jackson and Gibbons have provided themselves with a Quantity of neat Earthen Jars, about the usual Size of Glass Bottles, which will, they think, keep the Mustard as well, and come One Shilling per Dozen cheaper than Glass; they also put it in Earthen Jars, containing from 1 to 6 lb. each, in Wooden Kegs of any Size wanted, to 100 lb. each; or in neat Glass Bottles, as usual.

They give at the Rate of Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, for good clean and dry MUSTARD-SEED, in any Quantity. ---They also manufacture CHOCOLATE, in the very best Manner, which they will sell at very reasonable Rates: Likewise grind up COCOA-NUTS for others.

Gloucester, September 17, 1768.

WE, the subscribers, prisoners, confined in the goal of the county of Gloucester for debt, give this public notice to our several creditors, to meet at the house of William Hugg, Innkeeper, in the town of Gloucester, on Saturday, the 8th day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of our estates should not be made, and we discharged from confinement, pursuant to an act of general assembly of the province of New-Jersey, entituled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors. ABRAHAM COXE, DAVID COCHRAN. §

TO be SOLD by way of public vendue, at Mr. Benjamin Dutton's, at Appoquinominck landing, on the 18th day of October next ensuing, 50 acres of upland, with 10 acres of good hard marsh thereto adjoining, well known to be sufficient for making of good meadow, there is on the premises, a good dwelling house, lately repaired, kitchen, large framed barn, with sheds on each side, a paled garden, store and wharf, and the whole land inclosed by a good fence, situate at Appoquinominck Bridge, and commands a large front on the creek, where might be erected many stores and wharffs. This place for the convenience of trade, is so well known, that it is unnecessary to give any further description; credit will be given for part of the purchase money, and the terms to be made known on the day of sale, by Isaac Benson, who will attend for

† HILENT BENSON.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of public vendue, on Thursday, the 20th day of October inst. on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, containing about 250 acres, situate near the Trap, in St. George's hundred, in the county of New-Castle, but a small distance from the King's road, leading from New-Castle to Duck-Creek.--- There are on the premises, a good convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, and other valuable improvements.---The land is very good, particularly for wheat, and other grain, and is now in good repair. The title is indisputable. Any person, or persons, inclining to purchase the premises, may view the same, and examine the title, before the day of sale. The purchaser, on giving bond and security, may have six months credit for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half, by WILLIAM GOLDEN. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, living in Chancery-Lane, opposite Messrs. Bayard and Jackson's Vendue-Store, in Philadelphia, has a few Shares, in this present Philadelphia Public Lottery, to dispose of as follows, viz. A Half 16s. a Third 11s. a Fourth 8s. 6d. a Fifth 7s. a Sixth 6s. a Seventh 5s. 3d. and an Eighth 4s. 9d. The Adventurer in this Class, has a Privilege of renewing his Share in the Third, provided it is done within two Months after drawing the said Class; a Plan of which is to be seen at the above Place. The Whole shall be carefully managed, and the fortunate Numbers duly paid to the respective Proprietors, by their humble Servant, MOSES GHISELIN, who still continues the keeping and settling Shop Books, Accounts, &c.

Bucks County, September 26, 1768.

AT the Solicitation of many of the MEMBERS of Newtown CONGREGATION, all the Managers concerned in NEWTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY, are desired to meet with the Subscribers, at the House of the Widow SIDDON, in Newtown, on Monday, the 10th of October next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, with their Accompts, in regular Form; in order that a final Settlement may be made: Otherwise, an Application will speedily be made to the Representatives of this Province, for a Law to compel those to a Settlement, who are delinquent in making up their Accompts. LANGHORN BILES, THOMAS YARDLY, Treasurers. ‡

AT the OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, near the George Inn, in Arch-Street, will be opened an EVENING SCHOOL, on Monday, the 10th of October inst. where will be taught, Writing, Arithmetick, Merchants Accounts, Navigation, &c. &c. by JOSEPH STILES. §

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public that he has removed his school to his new SCHOOL HOUSE in Fifth-street, a few doors above Market-street, where is taught the English Language grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, by † LAZARUS PINE.

N. B. An evening school will be opened at the above place, on Monday, the 3d of October.----To prevent trouble, the price will be Ten Shillings and Six Pence, ink and firing included. ‖

A NIGHT SCHOOL.

MR. DOVE, having very satisfactorily experienced the diligence of his present two ushers in his day-school, has, as an encouragement for their assiduity, permitted them to keep a NIGHT SCHOOL, for their sole emolument: Where will be taught writing after an approved method, by which young or grown persons, with a small application, cannot fail of making a very good improvement in a short time. Arithmetic, in a manner peculiarly adapted to fit youth for mercantile business, and confessed by *real judges*, to be much preferable to the borrowed methods practised by some parading school-masters and grammaticasters. Also merchants accompts. And as a further encouragement of their industry, Mr. DOVE, has generously promised his assistance in the English language, an advantage equal to which, cannot be had at any other night school in this city.

J. RATHELL, M. M'GUIRE.

N. B. The night school will be opened on Monday evening, the third of October next, percisely at 6 o'clock. †

Philadelphia, September 22, 1768.

ON Monday, the Third of October, the Subscribers purpose to open EVENING SCHOOLS, at their respective School-Houses, in this City, where will be taught, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c. Likewise, the most useful Branches of the Mathematics, at the usual Prices, by DAVID ELLISON, WILLIAM OLIPHANT, TODD and DICKINSON, MOLES PATTERSON, JOHN WILSON, JAMES CANNON, ALEXANDER POWER, ANDREW PORTER, PATRICK LANAGAN, and JOSEPH YERKES. ¶

MADE his escape from Glouceſter county goal, on the 18th instant, a certain HENRY BIDDLE, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; slim made, of a dark complexion, strait hair, and has a sour look; had on an old brown bearskin jacket, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, old shoes, tied with strings, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said BIDDLE, and brings him to Glouceſter goal, shall have Forty Shillings reward; or if secured in any other goal, so as he may be had again, Twenty Shillings, paid by

§ JOSIAH CHATTIN, Goaler.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY Dutch Servant Girl, who has Six Years to serve, and has been used to Country Work. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the pasture of the subscriber, on Wissahickon road, on Sunday, the 18th inst. a large sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, about 13 years old, paces and trots, branded on the near shoulder MB. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to JOHN WISTER, in Market-street, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward. *

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to inform the public in general, and those in particular, who have hitherto been pleased to employ him, that he purposes to carry on the business of flaxseed cleaning, at his store in Water-street the ensuing season as usual; and for the advantage of his employers, in dispatching their business, has provided (at a great expence) every necessary utensil for that purpose, as good in their kind (perhaps) as any in this province; he has also procured horses and drays, which he intends shall be employed, at his own expence, in hawling their flaxseed to his stores, if required, which storage shall be free. Those gentlemen, who are pleased to favour him with their employ, may depend upon having their business done with the utmost care and dispatch, by their humble servant,

¶ 6 W. JOHN HALL, Cooper.

N. B. Said HALL has a considerable quantity of all sorts of new casks to dispose of, at the lowest prices.

Germantown, near Philadelphia, August 8, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A CHOICE parcel of young English walnut trees, and of the best and various sorts of pear, apricot, and plumb trees, &c. &c. fit for transplanting next fall or spring, as well as a great variety of English double hyacinth roots, and tulip roots, during this summer season, and most other things in the flower or fruit tree nursery way; where also (if bespoke in time) may be had most sorts of curious plants, shrubs, and seeds of the growth of this climate, made up in boxes (for gentlemen to send abroad, or to England) in such a manner as best preserves and secures them for transportation to any climate, by

CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

N. B. Said Christian Lehman also intends to sell his house, and such part of his land whereon he lives, in said Germantown aforesaid; a place well known for its elegant, healthy situation for a country seat, or public business. ¶ 6 W.

For Charlestown, South-Carolina,

The BRIGANTINE PRINCE of WALES, *THOMAS MASON*, Commander; Will sail as soon as possible. For freight or passage apply to Capt. GEORGE NOARTH, ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said COMMANDER, at Mr. Thomas Clifford's wharff.

A parcel of fine clean TURPENTINE, in tierces, to be sold by said LUNAN.

For BRISTOL,

The Ship CHALKLEY, PETER YOUNG, Commander, Expected to sail in 3 Weeks, having most of her Loading ready to go on Board. For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to said Master on board, at their Wharff. The *Chalkley* is a new Cedar built Ship, a prime Sailer, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT *to the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2076.

The REMONSTRANT. No. I.

Qui pergit, quæ vult, dicere, quæ non vult, audiet. TER.

DR. Chandler's Appeal is a noted performance, in which he repreſents the Epiſcopal Church in America as oppreſſed, perſecuted, and groaning under unparallelled hardſhips, for want of an Epiſcopate eſtabliſhed in theſe colonies. He, with great confidence, propoſes a new plan of Epiſcopacy, agreed on, as he aſſerts, by the Epiſcopal Church in England and America, which, unlike the Epiſcopate eſtabliſhed in England, ſhall have no concern with the probate of wills, of affairs matrimonial, or relating to ſcandal, nor hurt the civil or religious rights of any other denomination; and he challenges every man *in the colonies, or elſewhere, to make objections to this new plan, if they have any*; or *if they be ſilent, it will be taken for granted that all parties acquieſce, and are ſatisfied.*

He has likewiſe ſtrongly aſſerted the right of Dioceſan Epiſcopacy, and the neceſſity of an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of Biſhops for the ordination of Miniſters; nay, he makes this unbroken line as neceſſary, as to believe in JESUS CHRIST, and thereby excludes all the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Churches from the number of CHRIST's Miniſters, who derive not their pedigree from St. Peter, diſregarding this ridiculous pretenſion.

He repreſents the Prelates that are to be ſent on this new plan, as perſons to be inveſted with great power and dignity to protect both Clergy and Laity; for whoſe ſupport great funds are provided; who may poſſibly be entruſted with great power in our civil affairs, and for whoſe ſupport he tells us, *it is reaſonable that we ſhould be taxed*, and that *we deſerve not the name of good ſubjects, if we ſhould complain when taxed* for this purpoſe. Nay, he tells us, that the Epiſcopal Church is eſtabliſhed in America, as well as in England; for it is a part of that Church, and all that belong not to that Church by law eſtabliſhed, *have no natural right to any degree of civil or military power.*

When ſuch a challenge was given to all the American colonies, is it a crime to make objections, when thus called on by the Doctor? Were his high pretenſions to be paſſed by without notice? Or how can this univerſal Appeal be called a continuation of a diſpute between the Epiſcopal and other New-England Miniſters? Was the appeal made to them only, or to every denomination in the Engliſh colonies? Or did Dr. Chauncy, who wrote a methodical anſwer to the Appeal, ever underſtand, or ſuſpect, that this was a continuation of an old controverſy? The Centinel did not think that he had any concern with the New-England controverſies; the rejectors of Dioceſan Epiſcopacy in thoſe four provinces, are able to manage their own affairs, and, in the judgment of moſt men, are more than a match for their adverſaries in America, even with the aſſiſtance of their friends beyond the Atlantic, tho' we are told that a high dignitary of the Church of England refreſhed their drooping ſpirits by his ſeaſonable interpoſition. Nay, Dr. Chandler ſets this controverſy in a different light, and tells us, "that having addreſſed "the public on the expediency of an American Epiſcopate, he "and his brethren judged it a matter of neceſſity and duty, "fairly to explain this plan on which Biſhops had been requeſted; to offer to the public the reaſons of this requeſt, and to "obviate objections. For this reaſon he was ordered to publiſh "the Appeal, that all might either be ſatisfied, or that ſuch "as were not, might publiſh their objections;" yet our modeſt *Anatomiſt* declares the Doctor was not the aggreſſor, and thus all theſe objections that he diſlikes, or cannot anſwer, are called unmerited abuſe.

It has often been objected to Dr. Chandler, that he has given the world no aſſurance that his propoſed plan of Epiſcopacy, ſo favourable to civil and religious liberty, is approved by all the Epiſcopal Churches in England and America; that if it gave all the colonies the univerſal ſatisfaction that he expected, yet it was propoſed by himſelf only, or by a few of his friends, and would be denied or oppoſed by all the zealots in their Church; it would probably be rejected by the powers that could confirm it for ſome political reaſons, as it would weaken the dependency of the colonies on the mother country; and it would be rejected by all ſober men, becauſe theſe Biſhops were only to inſpect the morals of the Clergy, whilſt the Laity were totally to be neglected. And it was alledged that Prelates, if once ſent among us, would erect their Eccleſiaſtical courts, as in former times, and poſſibly vex every religious denomination, that they were pleaſed to call Diſſenters, as in the days of Archbiſhop Laud, and ſome of his ſucceſſors, whoſe tyranny drove many to ſeek habitations in this wilderneſs. Theſe fears arouſed and alarmed great numbers, who paid little regard to Dr. Chandler's fair words, whilſt they ſaw the dangerous ſnare laid for their liberty by his ſpecious propoſals. And we find already by the *Anatomiſt*, that our fears were juſt; that moſt of the Epiſcopalians paid no regard to his pretences, for he now aſks, "had Dr. Chandler any general commiſſion from that Church, "or even from his brethren, belonging to it in America? This "is not, ſays he, pretended. It is certain that not more than "half a dozen of them ever had an opportunity of ſeeing his pamphlet till in print."

The Centinel's debate is only with Dr. Chandler; and he, with his friends, are loudly called on to anſwer the Centinel, and to ſhew his miſtakes. If he bears hard on the Church of England as by law eſtabliſhed, with reſpect to her Eccleſiaſtical Courts, or any other part of her conduct, he or they are to vindicate her, as far as it can be done with truth and candor; and her vindication will be heard with pleaſure, and fairly acknowledged, where the defence is juſt; but this *doughty champion* declines this taſk. Yet, to ſay ſome thing like argument, he cries the National Church is abuſed, he will defend the National Church----the religion of his Sovereign, and of the far greateſt and moſt reſpectable part of his ſubjects; and Dr. Chandler is by him ſet on a level with Mr. Carmichael, whom no man ever employed, nor thanked for meddling with public affairs. Both, we hope, are good men; but our reſpect for Dr. Chandler makes us reſent the compariſon.

How *noble is the purpoſe* of the Anatomiſt, and how ſecure of a victory? He is in the ſame ſituation with the champion at a coronation, who, armed *cap a pee*, challenges all pretenders to the crown, in the preſence of the King and his guards.---- But the Anatomiſt, with a bloody knife in his hand, muſt be put in mind, that his argument had equal force in the mouths of all the Heathen powers, who perſecuted the primitive church. It would have equal force in Turkey, in defence of the Alcoran againſt the religion of Jeſus; and in France, againſt all the Proteſtants that have been unhumanly perſecuted ſince the revocation of the Edict of Nantz. They all plead for the national religion; the religion of their Sovereign, and the moſt reſpectable part of his ſubjects.

We reſpect the Church of England as by law eſtabliſhed, and ſhe is deſervedly reſpected by Chriſtian Churches. She has had Martyrs that ſealed the truth of the goſpel with their blood, and many Biſhops, Miniſters and common Chriſtians, eminent for learning, piety and charity, that have been eſteemed bright ornaments of our holy religion. And with pleaſure we acknowledge, that her complexion is greatly mended by the act of toleration.

But ſhe never pretended to infallibility; ſhe daily confeſſes to Almighty GOD, that ſhe has erred and ſtrayed like a loſt ſheep, and done many things which ſhe ought not to have done. During the long and ſevere execution of the acts of uniformity, the act againſt conventicles, and others, that diſtreſſed the followers of the ſame Redeemer, and the children of the ſame heavenly Father, her looks were ſavage and ſevere, and bore a near reſemblance of hers, who was drunk with the blood of the Saints. There were always in her a moderate and a high flying party, and the laſt were for ſevere meaſures to all that did come into their meaſures. And had the corporation and teſt acts never exiſted, ſhe had been more lovely, and had more of that humanity and meekneſs that becomes the ſpouſe of him who was meek and lowly in ſpirit. We revere her merit, but are not blind to her imperfections; in her there is great room for a reformation; this the beſt of her own ſons do allow; nay, they loudly call for it. The Lutheran and Calviniſt Churches were, and are ſtill more truly the bulwark of the Reformation than the Church of England. They bore the burden and heat of the day, when old Harry was pleading the cauſe of Popery, and acquired from Rome the glorious title of Defender of the Faith. The Church of Scotland, and the Diſſenters in England and Ireland, and the Preſbyterian States of Holland, deſerve their ſhare in theſe praiſes, or this boaſted BULWARK had, on ſome occaſions, proved but a *tottering defence.*

The Anatomiſt tells us, "the treatment this Church has met "with for many months paſt from certain ſhameleſs ſcriblers, "in three of the capital provinces in America, has been mat"ter of aſtoniſhment and grief to good men of very different "religious perſuaſions, who cannot but ſuſpect ſome dark and "wicked deſign lurking under ſuch unmerited abuſe." Men of dark deſigns are not ſo apt to give abuſe; they ſtrike in ſilence; and had not theſe three capital provinces been alarmed with the dark deſigns of a turbulent diſcontented party, which began to appear in Dr. Chandler's Appeal, and been thereby arouſed from their ſecurity, to examine how far an American Epiſcopate was conſiſtent with our civil and religious liberties, theſe ſhameleſs ſcriblers, as he politely calls them, had not ſet pen to paper on this ſubject. And if the danger from Eccleſiaſtical Courts, if they ſhould take place among us, muſt not be mentioned; if it be unmerited abuſe, to ſet before the world the tyranny and ſeverity of theſe courts, as they have been managed in England; all other religious denominations, from the days of Elizabeth, have conſtantly abuſed that Church; and the fears of being ſubjected to this yoke of bondage, and nothing elſe, have given occaſion for what is here called unmerited abuſe.

[*The Remainder of this Piece will be in our next.*]

To Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS, Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Your inſerting the following in your uſeful paper cannot, I think, be a juſt cauſe of offence to any, and will oblige more than your friend, and conſtant cuſtomer, IRENICUS.

THE GOD of truth has informed us, that *a kingdom divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand, and that ſuch as bite and devour one another, will be deſtroyed one of another.* And the evidences we have in every age of the truth of theſe aſſertions, muſt oblige all to grant, that *the ſtrength of a people depends on their harmony in ſentiments and conduct.* Thoſe therefore who ſtudy to promote truth and concord among men, ought to be conſidered as their true friends; whereas ſuch as endeavour to divide and ſtir up contentions, may juſtly be deemed their enemies and deſtroyers. How affecting is it then, that meaſures of this deſtructive nature are purſued by any among us; as I learn from your Gazette, of the 8th ult. there are, by one who ſtiles himſelf *The Anatomiſt?* As for the *Centinel*, whom he attacks, the *American Whig*, or yet Dr. *Chandler*, I know little of them, having read but a few paragraphs in any one, and not ſeen the others; and therefore canot be a judge of what they have ſaid. Nor is it my deſign to vindicate the Centinel; ſhould that be requiſite, it belongs to himſelf. But I am informed Dr. *Chandler* raiſed the debate at this time in theſe Middle Provinces, and publicly inſiſted for an anſwer. And if the Centinel has given one, and therein attacked the *Church of England*, this is not to be imputed to the *Preſbyterian* or *Independent Church*, as the Anatomiſt does, had the *Centinel* gone ever ſo far wrong. For (to uſe the Anatomiſt's own way of reaſoning, which in this appears juſt) *is the Centinel the Independent, or yet the Preſbyterian Church; or the ten thouſandth part of either of them? Or had he any general commiſſion from theſe Churches, or* a commiſſion *from any in them?* That is not pretended. *It does not appear*, that ſo much as one, much leſs, *that half a dozen ever had the ſight of the Centinel's pieces till in print. If the Centinel has ſaid any thing wrong (and what writer claims abſolute perfection) he ſhould be anſwered as the Centinel, and ſet right. Is it fair to attack the whole Church, on account of the writings of any ſingle perſon? Would the Epiſcopalians think this fair in any caſe of their own?* How unfairly then does the Anatomiſt act (himſelf being judge) who (when ſpeaking of the *Church of England*) ſays, "It "has been baſely vilified and traduced, by an aſpiring overbearing "party;" (referring to *Preſbyterians)* and that "if they were "conſiſtent with themſelves, and really believed what they have "printed, they ought to be covered with confuſion, to ſolicit ei"ther union or communion in any matter whatſoever, with the "members of a Church, which their *Centinel* and his adherents "have painted in the following odious characters." And then he mentions various charges againſt the *Church of England*, which he ſays are to be found in the *Centinel*. And having found theſe in one who calls himſelf *The Pennſylvania Centinel* (whether a *Preſbyterian* or not, I cannot tell) he goes on to repreſent the *Preſbyterian* ſociety in a very ſhocking light indeed; is no way ſparing of the baſeſt characters; which (it ſeems) come readier to him than arguments. He even inſinuates, that they are at laſt begun to plot ſome horrible things; and that the civil and religious liberty of *America* is in danger from them; with abundance of the like. In his viſions he is even carried to the field of battle, and talks of reſiſting unto blood! It is to be hoped that *Preſbyterians* will not ſurmiſe, that ſuch ſcurrility and unmanly treatment is approved of by any ſober Churchmen. It cannot. Hiſtory informs us, that in *Britain, Ireland, Germany* and *America, Preſbyterians* have been full as loyal and pacific as other churches; and we have found it true. The *Anatomiſt*, by overturning the rubbiſh of confuſed times, may find enough in any church to make *him* cautious. By raking up the aſhes of the dead, and repreſenting things agreeable to his own temper, he may indeed foment debates, promote jealouſies in the minds of inconſiderate perſons, and favour ſome political plans, not very ſalutary to the colonies. But is it likely, that, by good reaſoning, he will either be of ſervice, or an honour to the *Church of England?* On the contrary, has he not given too much reaſon to ſuſpect, either that his capacity is inſufficient to maintain a conſiſtency in his reaſoning, or that his paſſions will not permit him? Even the paragraph of Mr. *Carmichael*, that he has foiſted into his piece, though not expreſſed in the beſt manner, may be taken in a conſiſtent and juſtifiable ſenſe; but his own performance never can. And is not ſuch a defence worſe than none? Wherefore, if he would be ſo wiſe as to take a friendly advice, he would reſign the *Centinel* at preſent to another hand. And if he really believes what he has printed, that the *Centinel has been long nodding*, he need not doubt that he has dropped aſleep; and conſequently, that it would be no credit to an Anatomiſt either to ſlay him, or begin his kind of operation upon him in that condition; but had better take a nap alſo. Would he but yield to this, we might have ſome hopes, that after his awaking he would be much better compoſed, and inclined to entertain us with ſomething ſalutary and pacific. Therefore, wiſhing him a calm repoſe, I proceed to ſeek, what is of more importance, *the peace of my country.*

Although our ſeparate intereſts in theſe *American* provinces have ſometimes occaſioned jars; yet the harmony that has of late appeared in ſupport of our common privileges, muſt, I think, afford unſpeakable pleaſure to every lover of his country. For my own part, I conſider the man as a friend, a brother, and a patron, who undauntedly exerts himſelf to promote a rational concord either in Church or State. Some have merited well of the State, by their eſſays to unite us in political affairs, as the *Pennſylvania Farmer*. And would to GOD that the zealous contenders for chriſtianity would ſhew their ſkill, and be more aſſiduous in labouring to heal our unchriſtian diviſions in the Church. Upon this head let me beg the attention of ſuch to the following queries. Is there any country in the world more divided in their ſentiments about religion than we are? Are not our diviſions very injurious in many reſpects? Do they not weaken confidence, promote jealouſies, mar our profiting by the gifts and talents of each other; put a ſtumbling block in the way of infidels; open a door to error; and greatly diſhonour GOD? Would not our agreement in ſpiritual truths and duties, tend more firmly to unite us in our temporal affairs, and render us more like an army with banners, yea, like the heavenly ſociety? Has not the Church of CHRIST been long expecting and praying for a time of greater purity and peace? And has not GOD himſelf given us grounds to expect this by his promiſe, *Zech.* xiv. 9. that *he ſhall be King over all the earth; that there ſhall be one Lord, and his name One?* and by many other places to the like purpoſe? He will ſurely accompliſh his promiſes in the uſe of means; and as he has not told us the time when, ought we not always to be trying ſuch means as appear proper? Do we expect, or can we attempt any thing more noble in this world? How abſurd would it be for enquirers after truth, (which we all profeſs ourſelves to be) to content themſelves with being of the ſame religion with their anceſtors; to glory that they are of the ſame religion with the King? Has all been attempted that can; or may not the ſame attempts be renewed? Although a reconciliation with ſome has long ago been attempted in vain, are we ſure it will always be ſo? Or, are all differences of a religious nature incurable? A union between *Epiſcopalians* and *Preſbyterians* is deſired by thouſands on both ſides. Their difference in articles about the doctrines of religion, is next to nothing. There is not that ſtrictneſs with regard to ſome cannons and ceremonies that uſed to be; and an emendation in theſe is deſired by a great many ſober *Epiſcopalians*. We have no dignified Clergymen, whoſe intereſt might perhaps prevent their yielding to ſome requiſitions that poſſibly might be thought reaſonable. So that now is the fitteſt like ſeaſon. But if an agreement between theſe churches cannot be effected, perhaps it might between others that do not differ ſo much. And were prudent and chriſtian meaſures taken, a better underſtanding might be promoted among all. Conſider that attempts of this nature have been ſucceſsful of late years among ſome who had been at great variance; an happy omen truly! But as ſome deſire to hear the minds of others, I hope they will take the opportunity, and ſpeak freely. And let them conſider that the LORD *bleſſes the peacemakers, and calls them his children*; whereas he *who ſoweth diſcord among brethren*, is one of thoſe *ſeven things that are an abomination to the Lord!* If perſons of moderation and judgment, on each ſide, would agree candidly to diſcuſs the matters of difference, adhere to neceſſary regulations in their reaſoning, ſubmit to the corrections of men choſen to keep them to rule, might not this anſwer a good end; eſpecially if friendly conferences were agreed upon, and kept up? *Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis, candidus imperti, ſi non, his utere mecum.* IRENICUS.

By the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, Captain GILL, from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

NAPLES, July 9.

THE Queen having generouſly declined the accepting of the free gift of 20,000 ducats, which the city of Naples has been accuſtomed to offer to every new Queen, that ſum has been laid out in marriage portions for 200 young women, who were yeſterday admitted to kiſs their Majeſties hands. When they went to the palace they were divided into ſeveral companies, each of which had its peculiar uniform; and there were twelve chariots or cars in the proceſſion, repreſenting the four ſeaſons, the four elements, and the four liberal arts.

Conſtantinople, June 16. The day before yeſterday the Grand Signor's favourite Sultana, named Hadige, was brought to bed of a daughter. Some fine fireworks were exhibited upon this occaſion, part of which, by ſome accident, blew up, and with it upwards of forty workmen, who all loſt their lives.

The plague, which has made great havock in this city, happily ceaſed within theſe few days.

Leghorn, June 25. They write from Corſica, that General Paoli takes all poſſible meaſures for defending himſelf; his ordinary guard conſiſts of 1000 volunteers. The ſtudents of the univerſity of Corte have enrolled and formed themſelves into a body, to march wherever there may be the moſt danger. Deſertion becomes frequent among the French troops; and the Corſican Officers in the ſervice of that crown, are reſolved to retire, if required to act againſt their fellow countrymen.

Paris, July 22. The day for the Marquis de Chauvelin's departure for Corſica is not yet fixed; his lady will accompany him. The Marquis, in quality of Governor General of the Iſland, will fix his ſeat of government at Baſtia. M. de Chardon will alſo reſide at the ſame place, with the title of Intendant of Corſica, and Firſt Preſident of the Council.

Whitehall, July 23, *The King has been pleaſed to appoint William Moore, Eſq; Solicitor General of the iſland of Barbados.*

LONDON, *July* 19.

They write from Corſica, that General Paoli has ſecured the approaches to many of his ſtrong holds, by ſinking of mines, filled with gunpowder, and ready to be ſprung at a minute's warning.

It is ſaid that ſeveral foreign veſſels are now loading below Bridge, with ammunition and ſtores for the iſland of Corſica.

July 23. Letters from Rome mention, that the Pope has deſired the mediation of the Empreſs Queen in the preſent ſituation of his affairs.

It is rumoured that certain French memorials have been couched in ſuch terms, as plainly denote the opinion that Court entertains of our preſent diſtracted ſituation.

There is a report, that inſtructions of a particular nature were laſt week diſpatched to the commanding officer at Minorca.

By ſome private accounts, lately received from France, we learn that the ſquadron of men of war, ſaid to be fitting out under the command of Monſ. Bompart, will conſiſt of 6 ſail of the line, 4 frigates, and a bombketch, manned up to their full complement, victualled for 4 months, with 4 battalions of marines on board, in order to inure them to the ſea ſervice.

Ten ſail of the line, from thoſe in ordinary at our different ports, are ordered to undergo a thorough repair, and be got ready for ſea ſervice, as ſoon as thoſe now fitting out are compleated, and put to ſea; the miniſtry being determined to keep a watchful eye on the proceedings and preparations now making in the different ſea ports of France, eſpecially in the Mediterranean.

The Oath, ſworn to by Paoli and his Adherents, on the French aſſiſting the Genoeſe againſt the Corſicans in 1764.

"We have ſworn, and we call upon God to witneſs, that we will all of us ſooner die, than enter into any negotiation with the Republic of Genoa, or return under its yoke. If the powers of Europe, and the French in particular, withold theircompaſſion from an unhappy people, and ſhould arm themſelves againſt us, and contrive our total deſtruction, we will repel force by force; we will fight like deſperate men, determined either to conquer or die, till, our ſtrength being quite exhauſted, our arms fall out of our hands, and when we have no ſtrength to take them up again; when all the reſourſes of our country ſhall be exhauſted, our deſpair ſhall furniſh us with the laſt, which ſhall be to imitate the famous example of the Saguntines, by ruſhing voluntarily into the fire, rather than ſubmit ourſelves and our poſterity to the inſupportable yoke of Genoeſe tyranny and ſlavery."

In a few days will tranſpire a piece of Miniſterial news, relative to Corſica, which will give great ſatisfaction to the public.

We are told that a genuine Copy of the late treaty between France and Genoa has been procured, and tranſmitted to London.

It is rumoured that an Ambaſſador at a foreign Court has been ordered to take his leave within a month, except ſome conceſſions are made reſpecting certain proceedings in the Mediterranean.

It is certain that Lord Rochford is coming over from Paris, but it is the opinion of thoſe who know ſomething of our preſent ſituation with France, that not to his Lordſhip's private buſineſs, but to the tickliſh poſture of affairs between us and that eternal reſtleſs Court, is to be attributed his intended return home: It now being known, beyond a doubt, that the moſt arrogant anſwer, as mentioned in the papers, has been given to the repreſentations of the Earl, our Miniſter, in reſpect to the undemoliſhing of a very principal part of the fortifications of Dunkirk.

By this day's mail we are informed from Rome of the 22d ult. that a body of 180 Neapolitian troops have forcibly taken poſſeſſion of Ponte-Corvo; and that the troops of the French King have alſo done the ſame by the Town of Avignon, and the whole County of Venaiſſin.

They write from Gibriltar, that Commodore Spry had lately received ſome intereſting diſpatches, in conſequence whereof, it was expected the Emperor of Morocco would ſoon be forced to abate of his preſent haughty demands on Great-Britain.

A Gentleman juſt arrived from Dunkirk reports, that the port and harbour had been lately ſurveyed by an eminent French Engineer, who made his report, that ſix weeks time would be ſufficient, if neceſſary, to reſtore the baſon to the condition it was in during the late war.

July 26. *The harveſt in Spain has failed this year; and the merchants of that country have written to their correſpondents here, to enquire what appearance the wheat makes in England, and in caſe of a good one, whether it is probable the prohibition of the exportation will be taken off, and they may expect a ſupply from hence. In Spain the harveſt is much earlier than in England, and at Cadiz, they had new wheat at market the middle of laſt month. According to accounts from many parts of England, the wheat makes a moſt promiſing appearance; but as to the prohibition being taken off, the merchants have been told there is little or no reaſon to expect it, as one good harveſt will not now furniſh us with the ſtock which ought to be kept up.*

We hear that the Earl of Chatham enjoys a better ſtate of health at preſent than he has done for ſix years paſt.

July 28. *We hear that all proſecutions againſt a certain noble Lord are entirely at an end.*

There is now living at Hartley, in Eſſex, one Arthur Jackſon, a ploughman, aged 107, *and his wife aged* 103; *they have been married* 81 *years, and never had a child.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his travels in Italy, dated Leghorn, July 4.

"*It would give me pleaſure to ſee the brave Paoli and his people, but the preſent diſturbed ſituation of that iſland will not allow it with any ſafety; the French have landed ſeveral battalions of men in different parts of the iſland, and intend bringing over* 30,000 *men; which Paoli treats with contempt, ſays they do him too great an honour, to ſend over ſo great a number to conquer ſo ſmall a ſtate, and ſuch a handful of people, and that, to a man they will ſpend the laſt drop of their blood, in defence of their Country and Liberty. This is the language of the Corſican Gazettes. With ſuch reſolutions and Roman ſpirits, what cannot a brave people do?*

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Eaſt-India Company's artillery, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Monghyr, December 26, 1767.

"*About the end of October laſt, we received orders to hold in readineſs to march; our affairs on the Coromandel coaſt being in a very precarious ſtate. Part of the firſt brigade accordingly left this garriſon, and marched immediately for Calcutta, on their way for Muſulipatan; the reſt followed on the third of November, leaving me here Artillery Officer, and Commiſſary of ſtores. Since the brigade went away, we have had the news of a compleat victory gained over the forces of Nazim Ally, by Col. Joſeph Smith, which will probably put a ſtop to the embarkation of the remaining forces now ready at Calcutta. In Bengal all has been very quiet for theſe two years paſt, except the petty Princes, who have been very irregular in the payment of the revenues; however, in moſt places they have been reduced to obedience, and ſtated payments, though others among them, more obſtinate, have abſconded, or fled farther up the country.*

"*Monghyr, whence I write, is a very large fort, formerly put in good order by Coſſim Ally, and mounted with upwards of* 300 *guns. Theſe are now all ſent to the Preſidency, except about* 60, *which are kept for occaſional ſervice.*"

Extract of a Letter from Potſdam, dated July 1.

"*The long and earneſt conferences which our Sovereign has lately had with Sir Andrew Mitchell, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, are ſaid to have been relative to the affairs of Corſica; ſome very intereſting propoſals having been made to the Courts of London and Berlin by General Paoli.*"

The Minerva, Arnott; and Betſy, Hawke, from Rotterdam, are arrived at Portſmouth.

July 30. Letters from Warſaw mention, that the Sieur Ridzinſki, Marſhal of the Confederacy of Great Poland, had been arreſted at Miltiſch, in Sileſia, by the Pruſſian Huſſars.

We hear that a treaty of marriage is on foot, and will ſhortly be ſolemnized, between the Earl of Tankerville and Miſs Colebrook, a young lady of near 300,000l. fortune.

There is now living in Lady Dacre's Alms-houſes, Weſtminſter, one Mrs. Windimore, whoſe maiden name was Hyde; ſhe was Grand-daughter to Dr. Hyde, Biſhop of Saliſbury, brother to the Great Lord Chancellor Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and loſt her fortune in the South Sea Year, 1720: She is upwards of 100 years of age. She is a diſtant Couſin of their late Majeſties Queen Mary and Queen Anne, whoſe Mother was Lady Ann Hyde, Dutcheſs of York, whoſe Royal Conſort was afterwards King James II. a lively inſtance of the mutability of all worldly things, that a perſon related to two crowned heads ſhould, by the ſtrange caprice of fortune, be reduced to live in an Almſhouſe.

A letter from Warſaw, dated July 9, ſays, "The inſurrection of the Peaſants in the Ukraine increaſes daily, and, according to ſome accounts, they lately killed 50 German Huſſars, who were at a little town in that province buying up horſes, and whom the Peaſants pretended were Poliſh Gentlemen in diſguiſe."

The betts done at the Coffee-houſes about the Change are, 20 guineas to have an hundred, if a war breaks out in two years; and ſeven guineas for an hundred, if it happens in one year.

It has been judiciouſly obſerved, That it is very unfortunate for this country that all are politicians but our Stateſmen; the enriching themſelves, and their friends, ſtrengthening their party, together with their private amuſements, engroſs the whole of their attention, whilſt the dignity, happineſs, intereſt and welfare of the State, are totally neglected; as if their appointment to ſuch high offices meant nothing more than that every Stateſman ſhould feather his neſt handſomely, and then reſign, that others may ſucceed, to accompliſh, by the ſame laudable means, the ſame deſirable purpoſes.

The Marquis of Kildare, with the patriotic Dr. Lucas, have been re-elected, without oppoſition, for the city of Dublin.

Auguſt 2. A letter from the frontiers of Poland, ſays, "We ſee the tempeſt formed: God only knows when, and in what manner, it will end. All the Nobleſſe are in arms, all the Palatinates confederated, but the Grandees of the kingdom as yet remain quiet. A nation which has been 60 years in peace, without regular troops, without experienced chiefs, cannot have any great proſpect of ſucceſs againſt foreign troops. The news of the inſurrection of the Peaſants of the Ukraine is confirmed from all parts; and the exceſſes they are committing, ſurpaſs all imagination."

They write from Dreſden, that the military forces of that Electorate amount at preſent to 45,000 men; a circumſtance perhaps not unworthy attention, eſpecially if conſidered with the military preparations making in other parts of Europe.

They write from Baſtia, that a great part of the French troops there have been under their tents near a fortnight, and that they ſuffer greatly from the exceſſive and unwholeſome heats.

It is aſſured that an expreſs arrived laſt week here from the Engliſh Conſul in Algiers, with the news that, in conſequence of his good offices, that Regency had conſented to the re-eſtabliſhment of the peace with the Republic of Venice, interrupted for a year and more; and with conditions more favourable to the Republic than thoſe in the treaty heretofore concluded, and upon that occaſion 27 Venetian ſlaves were ſet at liberty, and delivered to his Excellency Admiral Emo, who was at that time with eight ſhips of war in the Bay of Algiers; and the perſon, a Genoeſe born, who was the diſturber of the former peace, was ordered to be chained as a ſlave.

It is ſaid that the Hon. Mr. George Grenville is ſhortly to take the lead in the adminiſtration.

We are told that a grand committee of merchants, trading to the Mediterranean and Levant, are appointed to attend the levees of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, on affairs of the utmoſt importance to the Britiſh commerce.

They write from Gibraltar, that five tranſports loaded with ſtores from the Baltick, had juſt arrived there, for the uſe of the French arſenals at Marſeilles and Toulon.

Auguſt 4. *Yeſterday morning at 5 o'clock the Earl of Bute ſet out from his houſe in South-Audley-ſtreet, for Dover, in order to embark for France.*

The declaration preſented by the Pruſſian Miniſter to the King of Poland imports, "*That the King of Pruſſia, his maſter, ſeeing the little effect of his exhortations, and being moreover informed that the malecontents gave out that his Pruſſian Majeſty ſecretly ſupported them, he had ordered him expreſly to declare, that he perſiſted in the declaration ſo often, and publicly, given on the ſubject of the meaſures taken in concert with the Empreſs of Ruſſia concerning the affairs of Poland; that his Majeſty was firmly perſuaded that the Catholick Religion, and Poliſh Liberty, were never better confirmed than by the laſt Dyet; and therefore that he looks upon as diſturbers of the public tranquility, all thoſe who, under pretence of religion and liberty, are expoſing their country to the moſt dreadful misfortunes.*"

Yeſterday afternoon, about 5 *o' clock, died at his palace at Lambeth, aged* 75, *the Moſt Reverend Thomas Secker, L. L. D. Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan Preſident of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and of the Society for propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, a Governor of the Charter-Houſe, a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, &c.---His Grace was many years a Prebend of Durham, and was ſeventeen years Rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter, during which time he was conſecrated Biſhop of Briſtol, on the tranſlation of Biſhop Cecil in* 1734, *and in* 1737 *was tranſlated to the See of Oxford, on Biſhop Potter's advancement to the Archiepiſcopal Chair. In* 1750 *he reſigned the Rectory of St. James's, on his ſucceeding Biſhop Butler in the Deanry of St. Paul's; and on the death of Archbiſhop Hutton, in* 1758, *was immediately nominated to the Metropolitan See, and confirmed at Bow Church, on the* 20th *of April, in that year, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.-----His Grace was a learned and pious prelate, and in his Sermons gave a noble ſpecimen of practical preaching, adapted to the circumſtances of the congregation, delivered with a becoming freedom, which he preſſed home on the hearts of his auditors. His charity was unbounded, inſomuch that not only the poor in and near Lambeth have loſt a benefactor, but many other indigent perſons, to whom he was an annual contributor, will lament his death!*

His Grace was Rector of St. James's when our preſent Sovereign was born at Norfolk-Houſe, and had the honour to baptize, to marry, and crown his Majeſty and his Royal Conſort, and to baptize ſeveral of their Majeſty's children.

On Tueſday arrived in Suffolk-ſtreet, from Italy, the Princeſs Donna-Catherina Barbarigo, Niece to his Holineſs the Pope. Her Highneſs, we hear, is known to, and much eſteemed by, many of the Engliſh Nobility and Gentry, who have, in their tour through Italy, been very politely and elegantly entertained at the houſe of this Princeſs there.

Yeſterday ſeveral of the Nobility arrived in town from their reſpective country ſeats, to wait the arrival of, and pay their compliments to, his Daniſh Majeſty.

Letters from Newfoundland mention, that one of his Majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation had deſtroyed 14 *ſtages erected by the French on the Iſland of Cape Breton, being beyond the limits allowed them for carrying on the ſaid fiſhery.*

This morning a number of the nobility, and foreigners of diſtinction, ſet out for Dover, to wait the landing of his Daniſh Majeſty.

It is ſaid their Majeſties will not return to Richmond again till after the arrival of his Daniſh Majeſty, who is expected tomorrow or Saturday.

Hampton Court Palace, and Windſor Caſtle, are ordered to be put into the beſt order poſſible, as they may expect a viſit from his Daniſh Majeſty.

A correſpondent ſays, that it is generally thought a noble Lord at preſent labours under a political as well as corporal indigeſtion, which is the cauſe of his going abroad.

They write from Hamburgh, that the preſent diſputes between England and her colonies, have effectually put a ſtop to the farther migration of foreigners to ſettle in North-America.

According to letters from Corſica, deſertion prevails more and more among the troops lately landed from France, numbers of them having lately gone over to Paoli.

Auguſt 5. We hear the Governor of Dover Caſtle has received orders to dignify the landing of the King of Denmark in England, with a royal ſalute and diſcharge of all the cannon upon the rampart.

We are informed that ſuch is the flouriſhing and proſperous ſtate of our Eaſt India company, that all their ſhips that are coming home this year are fully loaded; and five hundred thouſand pounds in ſpecie is coming from Bengal, which is expected to arrive in about two months.

The Corſicans have ſurrounded the little town of Barbagio, ſituate at a ſmall diſtance from Baſtia, with walls, and it is ſuppoſed are preparing to build a fort there. They have likewiſe reinforced their garriſons at Foriani and Patrimonio, in the latter of which the tribunal of the province is held; and it is ſaid, flatter themſelves with the hopes of great ſupport from the Engliſh, who, according to theſe advices, have already remitted them large ſums in money, together with arms and warlike ſtores, to the amount of 200,000l. ſterling.

Five ſail of Dutch men of war, under the command of a Vice-Admiral, bound for Algiers, are drove into Portſmouth by contrary winds, and the want of neceſſaries: Likewiſe arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe. We cannot help remarking the polite behaviour of the Dutch Admiral, who ſent his boat on board the Roſe, to aſſiſt towing her between St. Nicholas Iſland and Main.

Auguſt 6. Yeſterday in the forenoon his Majeſty, attended by the Lord Chamberlain, &c. went to inſpect the apartments in St. James's palace, prepared for the reception of the King of Denmark, and his Majeſty expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the propriety and elegance of the furniture.

Yeſterday in the afternoon his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland ſet out from his houſe in Pall-mall, for Portſmouth, in order to embark on board the Venus, on his intended voyage to the Mediterranean.

It is now ſaid for a truth, that his Daniſh Majeſty is not expected at Dover till the 12th inſtant.

It is whiſpered, that a Ship lately arrived from France has brought over a preſent of plate, worth 5000 guineas, for a nobleman no way remarkable for his popularity.

A lady on her death-bed left her ſon an old bible, with ſtrict charge to ſtudy it at all times, but particularly when uneaſy in his mind: The bible was laid by, and forgot, till a few days ago, when being greatly diſtreſſed in his circumſtances, he had recourſe to the bible for comfort, in which, to his great ſatisfaction, he found two bank notes for 500l. each.

Lord Chatham recovers ſo ſurprizingly in his health, ſtrength, and ſpirits, that great expectations are formed from his Lordſhip's being able (as ſuppoſed) to give a conſtant attendance (which his almoſt continual indiſpoſition has prevented ſince his advancement to a coronet) in the Houſe of Peers, the enſuing ſeſſions.

It is ſaid, that a lately created Earl, who when a Commoner was a popular Deity of the times, is writing a hiſtory of his adminiſtration, which will contain a vindication of the principles upon which he accepted his honours and emoluments.

We hear that Count Malke, his Daniſh Majeſty's Prime Miniſter, and who attends him on his journey, has aſſured the Earl of Chatham, in a letter from Holland, of his Majeſty's high opinion of his Lordſhip's public character, and of his intention to do him the honour of paying him a particular viſit.

They write from Algiers, that the Dey and Regency had threatened to go to war with the Dutch, whoſe Conſul had declared, in anſwer to a late exorbitant demand for naval ſtores, that it was the fixed reſolution of the States General to make but one preſent annually, and that limited to a certain value.

BOSTON, September 22.

SATURDAY evening laſt his Excellency the Governor received a letter from his Excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North-America, adviſing him, that in obedience to his Majeſty's commands, he had directed two regiments, viz. the 14th and 29th, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple, to embark at Halifax, and proceed to Boſton, as ſoon as poſſible, one of them at preſent to be at Caſtle William, the other in town; and that proviſion be made for them agreeable to act of Parliament. On Monday morning the Governor laid the ſame before his Majeſty's council.

His Excellency alſo laid before the council, an extract of a letter, which he had received the day before, by Captain Bruce from London, from the Right Honourable the Earl of Hilliſborough, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, ſetting forth, that his Majeſty had thought fit to ſignify his pleaſure, after taking the opinion and advice of his principal ſervants, that the troops intended for the relief of North-America in the next ſpring, conſiſting of two regiments, from Ireland, ſhould be immediately ſent over to America, and landed at Boſton---That tranſport veſſels were preparing with all poſſible diſpatch, in order to proceed to Cork, to take on board ſaid regiments, which are to be augmented by draughts to 500 men each.

The frigate which will convoy the tranſports from Ireland to Boſton, together with a ſhip of the line, preparing for the reception and conveyance of Lord Botetourt, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of Virginia, are to remain in theſe ſeas, in caſe the commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces ſhall be of opinion that his Majeſty's ſervice requires it.

A committee of his Majeſty's council was choſen to confer with the Selectmen of the town, in regard to the proviſion neceſſary to be made for the above troops.

It is reported, via Marblehead, that the two regiments deſtined for this place, were embarking on board 6 *or* 8 *men of war, and armed veſſels, and expected to ſail as on Thurſday laſt.*

This day being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's coronation, the ſame is to be obſerved by the firing of the cannon at Caſtle William, and at the batteries in the town, and three vollies by the regiment of militia, which, with the train of artillery, are to be muſtered on the occaſion. ---At the invitation of his Excellency the Governor, his Majeſty's health is to be drank at the Council-chamber, at noon.

Imported, in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, by *WALTER* and *BERTLES SHEE*,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Fall GOODS, to be diſpoſed of, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at their Store in Second-ſtreet.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, in the night of the 30th of September, from the ſubſcriber, living at Mount-holly, in New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John O Bryan, but denies that the O belongs to his name, aged about 35 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, with a little of the brogue, is a ſhoemaker by trade, and can work plantation work, has ſhort dark curled hair: Had on, when he went away, a felt hat, light coloured cloth jacket, lined with flannel, new ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, pretty good ſhoes, with large braſs buckles, but may be likely to change his clothes, as he ſtole from his maſter a bearſkin riding coat, with ſide pockets, a bluiſh cloth jacket, faded to a light colour, with metal buttons, a pair of old ſuperfine cloth breeches, of a blue colour, mixed with red, a white ruffled ſhirt, an old leather jacket, with a piece put in the back part, lined with woollen, a pair of lattice made ſilver buckles, light blue grey ſtockings, a large ſilk handkerchief, ticken trowſers, and old ſtriped ſhirt; he had with him two new pairs of ozenbrigs trowſers, and two new ozenbrigs ſhirts; and ſtole his maſter's ſorrel horſe, above 14 hands high, with a white face, and white hind legs, paces, trots and gallops well; an old ſaddle and bridle, and a bag, in which he carried the things, but may have ſtolen many more things, not yet diſcovered. Whoever ſecures the above ſervant and horſe, &c. ſo that his maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Pounds for the horſe, &c. and Six Pounds for the man. The ſame fellow and horſe is advertiſed in ſingle advertiſements, at Six Pounds; but in this I have advanced the reward to Ten Pounds, if not taken before it comes out.

JOHN MONROW.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a ſervant man, named Hopkins Driver, about 34 years of age: Had on, when he went away, a Germantown cap, black cravat, a ſhort light coloured coat, a pair of nankeen breeches, black ſtockings, white linen ſhirt, a pair of pumps, with narrow rimmed buckles, one of them cracked, and an old felt hat, but he may perhaps change or ſell his clothes. Although he is uſed well while he ſtays at work, yet he is very lazy, and fond of running away, this being the 16th time; that the public are requeſted to look ſharp after this fellow, whatſoever clothes he may have on, or even if he ſhould run away naked. He is about 5 feet high, has a thin face, down hair, the front part of his head ſhaved, a pale look, very much pock-marked, bowed thighs, was born in London, is very fond of ſtrong liquor, and exceſſive talkative about his work. He calls himſelf an iron plate worker, and pretends to be a blackſmith in all its branches. He ſerved his time at Buſh-River iron-works. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, if taken in this city, if out of it, Forty Shillings, by me JOSEPH HOLDSTOCK, at the ſign of the Coffee-mill, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bank Meeting-houſe, near Arch-ſtreet. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

N. B. He is broken bellied, and dull of hearing.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being deſirous to ſettle his affairs, and contract his buſineſs, propoſes for ſale, a tract of land, containing about 182 acres, in Eaſt-Nottingham township, Cheſter county, adjoining the plantation whereon he now dwells; about 60 acres are cleared, the reſt valuable timber land, near 7 acres of meadow, and 20 more may be made, a conſiderable part of which may be watered: Two commodious dwelling-houſes, and two barns, with a young thriving orchard on the premiſes, ſituate on a public road from Charles-town, in Maryland, to Lancaſter, and about 1 mile from Eaſt-Nottingham Meeting-houſe: And as there is a ſtream of water running through the tract, the whole length of it, it may be divided into 2 or 3 or more parts, and a ſaw-mill might be erected on one end. The whole to be ſold together, or in ſeveral lots, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of ISRAEL PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia, or

GEORGE CHURCHMAN, in Eaſt-Nottingham.

Who alſo has ſeveral tracts of unimproved land to diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms; viz. 1 of 370 acres, 1 of 250 acres, 1 of 95 acres, and 1 of 100 acres, and upwards, lying chiefly on the branches of Octorara, in Lancaſter county, moſtly well ſupplied with good ſtreams of water.

October 13, 1768. NUMB. 2077.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number VI.

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cut-purſe, nor burglary abroad?
No ſtolen pig, nor plunder'd gooſe,
To tie thee up from breaking looſe?
No ale unlicens'd, broken hedge,
For which thou ſtatute might'ſt alledge,
To keep thee buſy from foul evil?---- BUTLER.

IN my laſt, I had given ſome account of the attack made on the Church by Mr. *Smith*, the *impartial Preſbyterian Hiſtorian* of *New-York*; and endeavoured to ſhew, that nothing but the moſt determined reſolution to traduce the Church, and the Society for the propagation of the goſpel, could have induced that gentleman to aſſert, that the late Dr. *Barclay* was obliged to break up his *Mohawk* miſſion, becauſe no ſuitable proviſion had been made for an interpreter by the Society.

Dr. *Barclay* received holy orders, and was appointed to that miſſion in 1737; and ſuppoſing Mr. *Smith* ſo extremely ignorant of the tranſactions of the country whereof he undertakes to write a hiſtory, as not to know that Dr. *Barclay* had, at a provincial expence, ſpent two years in endeavouring to acquire the *Mohawk* language, before he went for orders, and carried home with him a certificate from the commiſſioners for *Indian* affairs, ſetting forth, that he had attained ſuch a knowledge in that language, as to be able to perform divine ſervice in it; yet ſurely the hiſtorian muſt have ſeen the following meſſage from Governor *Clarke* in *December* 1740, from which it would ſeem that the Doctor's labors did not meet with any obſtruction from want of ſkill in the *Indian* language, nor from any other cauſe but that mentioned in the meſſage.

" The *Mohawk* ſachems (ſays the Governor to the Aſſembly) " have repreſented to me the irreparable condition of the chapel " formerly built for their religious worſhip, and deſiring to have " a new one built: I cannot but earneſtly recommend it to you, " as a thing worthy the conſideration of a Chriſtian aſſembly. " The progreſs already made by the reverend Mr. *Barclay*, opens " to our view a glorious proſpect of ſpreading the Chriſtian faith " and worſhip throughout all the *Six Nations*, eſpecially if he " be enabled by you to proceed in the work he has ſo happily " and ſucceſsfully begun."

" The honorable mention here made of my labors (continues the Doctor) by the Governor, proceeded from the great ſatisfaction he received in ſeeing the regular and decent behaviour of the *Indians* at public worſhip at *Albany*, where he held a treaty with them. For however unhappily my miſſion ended, I had the pleaſure of ſeeing ſome fruit of my labors 'til the two laſt years. I found them a moſt ignorant ſavage people, ſo univerſally addicted to drunkenneſs, that ſcarce a day paſſed without ſeeing ſeveral of them intoxicated, and frequently above three-fourths of them, the women as well as men, fighting and tearing each other like ravenous beaſts. They were in a ſhort time ſo far reclaimed, that I have ſometimes, for two months together, not ſeen above ten of them drunk; and the women, excepting a few of the elder, were wholly reclaimed."

" It is well known that I was ſo univerſally beloved, that I became the umpire of all their differences, and had ſo great an aſcendant over them, that they permitted me to appoint officers to ſeize all ſpirituous liquors that were brought among them for ſale. I found them without the uſe of letters, which rendering their inſtruction very tedious, obliged me to open a ſchool, to teach them to read and write, which I attended ſix hours a day, the two firſt years, with ſuch ſurprizing ſucceſs, that in about four years from my firſt coming among them, many were able to bear their parts in the Church-ſervice with great decency and regularity. Many of them were well advanced in the knowledge of Chriſtianity; and their attendance and behaviour at public worſhip was matter of reproach to their neighbours, who had enjoyed the light of the goſpel from their infancy, under much greater advantages."

" Thus I went on, encouraged with a moſt pleaſing proſpect of ſeeing the riſing generation a very regular and ſerious Chriſtian congregation; and, at the ſame time, had the opportunity of preaching once every Lord's day to a conſiderable *Engliſh* congregation, and ſometimes to a much larger of *Low-Dutch*, whoſe language I was well verſed in. But, to my great grief and mortification, theſe pleaſing hopes were ſoon cut off. A ſtrange jealouſy was infuſed into the poor *Indians*, a little before the breaking out of the laſt *French* war, by a very wicked and malicious perſon, of which I gave the Society an account. Upon this I found their regard and affection for me ſenſibly diminiſhing till the latter end of the year 1744; when, in the dead of night, the *Indians* were alarmed with a pretended diſcovery of a horrid plot to murder them all, of which I was repreſented as the chief contriver. This would have coſt me my life in the rage of their firſt reſentments, had not ſome of the more intelligent among them, as they afterwards confeſſed, prevented it. The particulars of this affair I alſo gave the Society an account of at the time when it happened, and they are alſo very well known to the honorable Mr. *Clinton*, who was at that time Governor of *New-York*. I continued after this near fifteen months, labouring under the greateſt diſcouragements, and uſing all poſſible methods to regain their confidence and affection, but with little ſucceſs; and at laſt, by the advice of ſome of my ſteadieſt friends among the *Indians* themſelves, I retired to *Albany* in *April* 1746."

" Theſe were the reaſons of my leaving the *Indians*, and not the want of a ſuitable proviſion for an interpreter.---From whom Mr. *Smith* had his information concerning the reaſon of my breaking up my miſſion, I know not; but he has been acquainted with me upwards of ten years laſt paſt, and might have ſeen me almoſt every day during that time. In the note under the forty-ſecond page, he gives an account of the " extreme mortification, inextinguiſhable zeal, and great ſucceſs of Mr. *David Brainerd*, a late miſſionary from the *Scotch* Society among ſome *Indians* in *New-Jerſey*, *not one of whom*, he tells us, has been concerned in thoſe barbarous irruptions which have lately deluged the ſouth-weſtern provinces with the blood of ſeveral hundred innocents of every age and ſex." And concludes this note in the following words. " Dr. *Douglaſs*, ever ready to do honor to his native country, after remarking that this ſelf-denying clergyman rode about 400 miles in the year 1744, with an air of approbation aſks, is there any miſſionary from any of the Societies for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, that has reported the like?"

" As to Mr. *Brainerd*'s mortification and zeal, every good man muſt approve and commend theſe virtues wherever they are found, and I hope he is now reaping the glorious rewards of them. As to his ſucceſs, *tho' Paul plant, and Apollos water, it is GOD* alone that gives the increaſe. I heartily wiſh I could ſay that I had heard thoſe *Indians* continue the ſame regular ſociety of Chriſtians ſince his death. His brother and ſucceſſor in that miſſion, I am told, has left them, and taken the charge * of an *Engliſh* congregation at *Newark*.

" With regard to myſelf, I confeſs that I might have been more mortified, more zealous and induſtrious than I have been; and I pray GOD to pardon my defects. However, bleſſed be his goodneſs, which has enabled me to ſay, that I have not been altogether deſtitute of theſe virtues, ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary to an *Indian* miſſionary. And tho' I never reported the number of miles I have rode in the diſcharge of my miſſion, hundreds can atteſt that it was many more than 400 every year. And much more is done by ſeveral miſſionaries in the Society's ſervice. As to Mr. *Smith*'s remark on that happy effect of Mr. *Brainerd*'s miſſion, *viz.* " That *not one of thoſe Indians* have been concerned in thoſe barbarous irruptions, &c. I am perſuaded ſome prejudice muſt have prevented his making the ſame obſervations with regard to the *Mohawks*, as it is moſt notorious that they have not only been inoffenſive, but are the only tribe of the Confederates that have openly joined us, and attended our armies in the preſent war."

" But how comes every favorable circumſtance that may redound either to the credit of the *Engliſh* Society, or their miſſionaries, to be thus paſſed over in ſilence by this impartial hiſtorian, and whence all thoſe inſinuations to their diſadvantage?" The Doctor gives the ſame reaſon that has already been advanced; namely, that the intention of all theſe miſrepreſentations of the Society, and their conduct, is to dry up the charities which they receive from benevolent minds in *Great-Britain*, and thus to reduce the intereſt of the Church to as low an ebb as poſſible in the colonies.

But not content " with paſſing over in ſilence what might redound to the credit of the *Engliſh* Society, and their miſſionaries," this hiſtorian, in the abundance of his ſpleen, does not ſcruple ſometimes to *invent*, rather than fail in charges againſt them.

" The Epiſcopal miſſionaries (ſays he, page 42) for enlarging " the ſphere of their ſecular buſineſs, not many years ago, at- " tempted, by a *petition* to the late Governor *Clinton*, to engroſs " the privilege of ſolemnizing all marriages. A *great clamour* " enſued, and the attempt was abortive."---

Dr. *Barclay* ſhews this whole paragraph to be an abſolute falſhood. He appeals to Governor *Clinton*, and all concerned in the government, whether any ſuch attempt was ever made, directly or indirectly, or any ſuch petition ever preſented? As to the *great clamour* ſaid to enſue, he appeals to the whole province (Mr. *Smith* excepted) whether any ſuch clamour was ever heard?

" I can ſpeak (ſays he) with certainty, as Mr. *Smith* fixes the time of this imaginary attempt to Governor *Clinton*'s adminiſtration, and not many years ago---Now the petition preſented to Governor *Clinton* by the clergy (and the only one ever preſented to him by them) was in *May* 1748---ſetting forth, that ſome inconveniencies aroſe from juſtices of the peace taking upon them to execute marriage licences, by virtue of their direction---*to any Proteſtant miniſter*; alledging, that juſtices of the peace, being miniſters of juſtice, were † Proteſtant miniſters, and capable of executing the licence. The *prayer* of the clergy therefore was, that an addition might be made to the future direction of licences thus, *viz.* " To any *Proteſtant miniſter of the goſpel* (Mr. *Smith* ſays, not very accurately---" To all Proteſtant miniſters of the goſpel")---The Governor complied with this requeſt, and, far from raiſing any clamour, the meaſure was greatly approved by ‡ the clergy of all other denominations, who reaped proportionably far more benefit from it than the Epiſcopal clergy."

But it was of little conſequence to this hiſtorian, whether the Epiſcopal clergy did well or ill. For in the temper with which he wrote, obloquy and miſrepreſentation were to be their portion. And yet if ever his hiſtory ſhould come to a ſecond edition, charity would make one hope that more years, with better conſideration and enquiry, may releaſe him from ſome of his prejudices, and make him appear with that dignity as a hiſtorian, which his compoſition, and confeſſed abilities, might otherwiſe give him ſome title to hold.

But the party did not chuſe to truſt their cauſe long to this *hiſtory*. For finding, probably, that it ſoon began to ſhare the fate of many other *mortal* compoſitions, namely, to reſt harmleſs on its ſhelf, the ball was ſtill to be kept up againſt the Church; as if it were by alternate blows from Preſbyterian and Independent.

The great Dr. MAYHEW, of *Boſton*, therefore, next enters the liſts, as if ready to burſt with all the reiterated tales about *Biſhops*, the *Church*, and the *Society* for propagating the goſpel. But I beg pardon for offering to place this GOLIAH of the party (to whom the Centinel is but a dwarf) in the *tail* of my paper. He ſhall therefore have the *front* of my next, and I purpoſe that the *tail* of it ſhall reach to the *Centinel*, not to part again till we have ſettled our account.

P. S. October 10. The *Remonſtrant*, No. I. has juſt come to my hand. There is nothing in it that gives me uneaſineſs, but that the *Remonſtrant*, from his ignorance of Latin, ſhould make me put Dr. CHANDLER *on a level* with Mr. *Carmichael*, when my words are---*Si parvis magna componere licet*.---In Engliſh---

If little men may be to great compared.

The curious anecdotes of *A. B.* are come to hand, by favor of Meſſieurs *Hall* and *Sellers*; by whom alſo any other Papers, directed to the *Anatomiſt*, will be carefully delivered to him.

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* *This was the caſe at the time of Dr.* Barclay's *writing. But Mr.* Brainerd, *the brother, ſince had, and now has, I believe, ſome* Jerſey Indians *under his paſtoral care, and his labors among them are well reported of.*

† *It is told of the late Biſhop* Sherlock, *that when he was informed that the juſtices celebrated marriages from this plea of their being Proteſtant miniſters of juſtice, replied in his blunt way---" and ſo may the* hangman, *he being alſo a Proteſtant miniſter of juſtice."*

‡ *The like alteration was made by Governor* Franklin, *ſome years ago, in the direction of his licences, on an application of the Epiſcopal clergy of* New-Jerſey, *and the Preſbyterians were well pleaſed with it.*

The REMONSTRANT, No. II.

THE Quakers, we are told, are for introducing Epiſcopacy; and a ſevere ſtroke is given to the diſadvantage of the Preſbyterians, becauſe ſome of thoſe people were perſecuted in New-England. We condemn perſecution in New-England, and every other church and nation; we plead for no national eſtabliſhments, that bear hard on the civil or religious rights of mankind. But were not the Quakers perſecuted in Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, Nevis and Maryland, where Preſbyterians had no authority? Were they not perſecuted in Ireland? Were they not vexed, plundered, excommunicated, and dreadfully perſecuted in every ſhire of England? Read Biſſe's hiſtory of the ſufferings of that religious ſociety. Here I ſhall preſent the reader with abſtracts of a petition of this perſecuted people in the reign of *James* the Second, from another writer.

To the King, and both houſes of parliament, the ſuffering condition of the people called Quakers, only for tender conſcience towards Almighty GOD, humbly preſented, ſhewing, that of late above a *Thouſand five hundred* of the ſaid people, both men and women, having been detained priſoners in *England*, and part of them in *Wales*, ſome of which being ſince diſcharged by the judges, and others freed by death, through their long and tedious impriſonment-----there are now remaining, by late accounts, *One thouſand three hundred, eighty and three*; above two hundred women----many under ſentence of *premunire*----many on *writs of excommunication*----and fines for the King----and on the act for the baniſhment; beſides, above *Three hundred have died in priſon*, and priſoners ſince the year 1660 (when all power was in the hand of the Church of England) Sewell's hiſtory of the Quakers, page 563, 564. As this petition is too long, we ſhall give the reader one at length from the ſame hiſtorian, preſented to *James* the Second, which is ſhorter, and is as follows.

To the KING.

The diſtreſſed caſe and requeſt of the ſuffering people, commonly called QUAKERS, *humbly preſented, ſhewing,*

" That according to accounts lately given, above *Fourteen hundred* of the ſaid people, both men and women, are continued priſoners in England and Wales, only for tender conſcience towards Almighty GOD that made them; many under ſentence of *premunire*, and many near it, not for refuſing the duty or ſubſtance of allegiance itſelf, but only becauſe they dare not ſwear. Beſides, *ſome hundreds have died priſoners*, many by means of this long impriſonment ſince the year 1680 (as it is judged) thereby making widows and fatherleſs, and leaving poor innocent families in diſtreſs and ſorrow. Theſe two hard winters confinement tending alſo to the deſtruction of many in cold holes and jails, their healths being greatly impaired thereby; beſides, violence and woful ſpoil made by mercileſs informers on the conventicle act upon many convicted, unſummoned and unheard in their own defence, both in city and country; as alſo on *qui tam* writs, and other proceſs, on twenty pounds a month, and two thirds of eſtates ſeized for the King, all tending to the ruin of trade, huſbandry and induſtrious families; to ſome not a bed left; to others no cattle to till the ground, or give them milk; nor corn for bread or ſeed, nor tools to work withal; and all theſe, and other *ſeverities*, done under a pretence of ſerving the King and *Church*, and thereby to force us to violate our conſciences, and conſequently to deſtroy our ſouls, which we are very tender of, as we are of our peace with GOD, and our own conſciences, though accounted as ſheep to the ſlaughter. And notwithſtanding all theſe long ſuſtained extremities, we the ſaid people do ſolemnly profeſs and declare, in the ſight of the Heart-ſearcher, that we have nothing but good will, and true affection, to the King, praying for his ſafety, and the kingdom's peace. We have never been found in any ſeditious or treaſonable deſigns, as being wholly contrary to our Chriſtian principles, and holy profeſſion.

" And knowing *where the word of the King is there is power*, we, in Chriſtian humility, and for CHRIST's ſake, intreat, that the King will pleaſe to find out ſome expedient for our relief in theſe caſes, from priſon, ſpoil, and ruin; and we ſhall (as in Chriſtian duty bound) pray GOD for the King's welfare in this world, and his eternal happineſs in that which is to come. Delivered to the King the 3d of the Firſt Month called March, 1684-5, with the number of priſoners in every ſhire, in all 1460."

This petition induced King James to write from his court at Whitehall, April the 18th, 1685, to all " *archbiſhops, and* " *biſhops, and to their chancellors*, and commiſſioners, and to all " archdeacons, and other officiates, and to all other ordinaries, " executing eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, to cauſe proceſs againſt " theſe perſons to be ſtayed, and if they were in priſon on the " writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, to abſolve, diſcharge, and ſet " them all at liberty." *See* Sewell's *hiſtory of the* Quakers, *page* 566.

Would the Quakers, or any other men, wiſh to be under the power of ſuch inſtruments of cruelty? Or is it unmerited abuſe of the Church of England, to ſay that her courts acted after this manner? But the old Puritans, comprehending under that name Preſbyterians, Independents, Baptiſts, &c. felt theſe ſevere perſecutions for non-conformity to the eſtabliſhed Church of England, through the long reigns of Elizabeth and of James, before the Quakers became a religious ſociety in England. And they were all as ſeverely handled as theſe Quaker ſufferers, from the reſtoration till the glorious revolution. And if the Anatomiſt's abuſive pen thus continues to beſplatter men called forth to plead for their liberties, we ſhall be obliged to revive the memory of thoſe ſevere perſecutions that are now almoſt forgotten; and well it is, if all gratitude due to GOD for our glorious deliverances from ſuch cruelty, be not alſo forgotten.

We are not to be intimidated, though threatened with bloodſhed by this writer; we pray GOD there may never be a religious eſtabliſhment in America to deprive any man, or any religious denomination, of their juſt rights; we deſire none: But he adopts the glorious method preſcribed lately in our Chronicle by an Epiſcopal clergyman, of clearing himſelf by recrimination. When he cannot vindicate himſelf and his friends, he boldly charges his accuſers with the ſame crime of erecting an eſtabliſhment for themſelves in this new world. The Epiſcopal Church, it is well known, already claims an eſtabliſhment in all the colonies, and a ſuperiority over all other religious perſuaſions; they claim it as a kind of birthright, to have their clergy every where

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the AMERICAN SOCIETY, for promoting uſeful Knowledge.

The Committee appointed to examine Mr. RICHARD WELLS's *machine for pumping veſſels at ſea, without the labour of men, report, that they have inſpected and examined the model, and have alſo ſubmitted it to the inſpection of ſundry ſeafaring men, on whoſe judgment they relied, who all concurred in opinion that it was an ingenious invention, would anſwer the purpoſe intended, and might be a means of ſaving many lives. They therefore adviſed a publication of the account of it which Mr.* Richard Wells *ſent to the Society, with the model, and which is as follows.*

To the AMERICAN SOCIETY.

IN the courſe of the immenſe trade now purſued on the ocean, veſſels are continually ſubject to leaks, which too often prove fatal to the crews, who, wearied out with inceſſant pumping, are obliged, at laſt, to ſubmit to their unhappy fate, and deſponding ſink into their watery graves. It is therefore much to be deſired, that ſome method could be ſuggeſted for preſerving the lives of ſo intrepid and uſeful a ſett of men. What has occurred to me on this ſubject, I beg leave to lay before the Society, and flatter myſelf, it will not prove altogether unworthy of notice.

When a veſſel ſprings a leak at ſea, which cannot be diſcovered, inſtead of exhauſting the crew with continual working at the pumps, they may form, with very little trouble, a machine to diſcharge the water, which will work itſelf, without any aſſiſtance from the hands on board.

Let a ſpar or ſpare top-maſt be cut to the length of 8 or 10 feet, or more, according to the ſize of the veſſel; mortice 4 holes through the thickeſt end----through which run 4 oars, fixing them tight, exactly in the middle----to the 4 handles nail on 4 blades (made of ſtaves) the ſize of the other ends, which will form a very good water wheel, if the oars are ſtrong;--- then fix into the oppoſite end, what is commonly called a crank;---the iron handle of a grindſtone would ſuit extremelly well:---If not to be had, any ſtrong bar of iron may be bent into that form, wedging it tight, to prevent its twiſting round;---then nail up a new pair of chaps on the fore part of the pump, for a new handle to be fixed in, which will point with its outer end to the bow of the veſſel;---this handle will be very ſhort on the outſide, but as long on the inſide as the diameter of the bore of the pump will admit, in order that the ſpear may be plunged the deeper, and of courſe make the longer ſtroke----the handle muſt be large enough to have a ſlit ſawed up it, ſufficient to admit a ſtave edge ways, which muſt be faſtened with a ſtrong wooden or iron pin, on which it may work;----the lower end of the ſtave muſt be bored, to admit the round end of the crank;----then fix the ſhaft with the oars (or arms) over the gunwale on two crotches, one ſpiked to the gunwale, and the other near the pump, cutting in the ſhaft a circular notch, as well to make it run eaſier, by leſſening the friction, as to keep the whole ſteady.----A bolt muſt be fixed in each crotch, cloſe over the ſhaft, to keep it from riſing---- as ſoon as the wheel touches the water, it will turn round, and the crank, by means of the ſtave fixed on its end, will work the handle of the pump.----If the bore be 4 inches, and the piſton or ſpear moves 18 inches at a ſtroke, it will diſcharge 220 cubic inches of water,----and admitting the arms of the wheel to be 6 feet from the center, it will turn round about 146 times in a mile, and 730 times in an hour, when the ſhip ſails 5 knots, which is equal to 9 hogſheads.----If the ſurface of the water in the hold be 15 feet from the nozle of the pump, a man can raiſe in an hour, with common working, about 38 hogſheads, which far exceeds the work performed by the wheel; but this calculation is made on pumps of the common ſize, I would therefore propoſe that all veſſels ſhould carry larger pumps, the advantage of which will appear from the following table.

A 4 inch bore will diſcharge per hour, ſailing at the rate of

five knots,	- -	9 hogſheads.
5 Ditto,	- - - - -	14 and an half.
6 Ditto,	- - -	20 and 3-4ths.
7 Ditto,	- - - - -	28 and 1-4th.
8 Ditto,	- - - - -	37 hogſheads.

Hence we find, that a pump of 8 inches bore, will diſcharge with the wheel nearly the ſame quantity that a man commonly raiſes. If both pumps be ſet to work by the crank, double the quantity, or 74 hogſheads will be diſcharged; but if a cog wheel, of about 3 feet 10 inches, with 51 cogs, be fixed on the end of the ſhaft or axis, and the crank be paſſed through a trundle or lanthorn wheel, of about 2 feet diameter, with 13 rounds, to work with the axis parallel to the deck, and fixed to the pumps, in the manner uſed by brewers and diſtillers, the crank will make about 4 turns to one revolution of the great wheel, and of courſe deliver 296 hogſheads per hour; yet as the reſiſtance made by the pumps will, in ſome meaſure, impede the motion of the wheel, it will not turn at the rate of 730 times in an hour, for which ſuppoſe a deduction of one third, which is certainly a great allowance, the quantity then diſcharged per hour is about 200 hogſheads, which is more than equal to the conſtant work of 5 men----thus if a veſſel ſailing at the rate of

5 Knots, delivers 200 hogſheads per hour, equal to 5 mens work.				
6 Knots	is	240	- - -	equal to 6 ditto.
7 Knots		280	- - -	equal to 7 ditto.
8 Knots		320	- - -	equal to 8 mens work.

I am aware of many objections that will be ſuggeſted. In the firſt place it will be ſaid, that pumps of 8 inches bore, will be too large to be worked by the ſtrength of men, when the wheel cannot be applied.----I anſwer, no more force is required to diſcharge a gallon of water at a ſtroke from an 8 inch, than from a 4 inch bore; as the ſhort end of the lever or handle to the 8 inch bore, need not be above a quarter part the length of the 4 inch, which will give a purchaſe to the ſailor at the long end of the lever, ſufficient to raiſe the piſton or ſpear a quarter the heighth of what is required in a 4 inch bore; for a piſton moving 3 inches in an 8 inch bore, and 12 inches in a 4 inch bore, will deliver juſt about the ſame quantity of water.---It will be further objected, that in ſtormy weather, when veſſels generally make the moſt water, the wheel could not be put overboard. I own there is ſome force in this objection, but if a remedy is beneficial in ſome caſes, though not adequate in all, it ought not to be totally rejected. Many leaks happen at ſea in moderate weather, and even thoſe which are occaſioned by damage in a ſtorm, often continue when the waves are abated. Sailors are frequently unhappily waſhed overboard, and poſſibly thoſe who may have ſurvived the ſtorm, are too few, and too weak, to keep the ſhip clear of water, and perform the other neceſſary duties on board; in ſuch caſes this machine would be evidently uſeful.---It may alſo be urged, that the wind at ſuch time may be ſo much a-head, that the ſhip cannot make way enough through the water to work the pumps;---to which I reply, when life is in danger, when grim death ſtares the affrighted crew in the faces, the port of deſtination is not to be conſidered, but the veſſel muſt be ſteered for that ſhore, which beſt ſuits the working of the pumps, and keeping her above water.

I would therefore propoſe, that every veſſel ſhould not only have pumps of 8 inches bore, but be provided with a ſhaft, crank, and proper wheels, which might eaſily be ſtowed away in little room, as the paddles of the water wheel may be unſhipped, and the whole procured at a ſmall expence.

Theſe hints, together with the model, I ſubmit to the inſpection of the Society, and hope ſome improvement may be made on this plan, which will prove uſeful to mankind.

A Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

N. B. Thoſe, who are deſirous of making an experiment with the abovementioned machine, may, by calling on the Secretary, have a ſight of the model.

[For the firſt of the European Intelligence, Boſton News, &c. ſee the POSTSCRIPT.]

LONDON, *Auguſt* 13.

YESTERDAY died, in the 75th year of his age, greatly lamented, Peter Collinſon, Eſq; Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was ſeized with a retention of urine, from which calamitous ſituation, the moſt ſkilful endeavours were unable to relieve him.

Auguſt 17. *Yeſterday being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederic, Biſhop of Oſnaburg, who enters into the 6th year of his age, their Majeſties received the compliments of the nobility, foreign miniſters, and gentry on the occaſion.*

We are credibly informed, that orders are given for all the officers who are abſent on furloughs, whoſe regiments are in America, to embark forthwith to join their reſpective regiments.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, July 28.

"*Three Poliſh companies, who were going to join the Confederates of Pilſen, have been defeated by the Ruſſians.*

"*The example made of the peaſants of the Ukraine, 1100 of whom have been taken priſoners, and 600 hanged by the Ruſſians, one might have thought would have kept the others to their duty, yet, notwithſtanding, we juſt now learn, that the peaſants of Mozyx and Samogitia are likewiſe up in arms.*"

Auguſt 18. *On Tueſday ſome diſpatches were forwarded to Commodore Palliſer on the Newfoundland ſtation.*

Whilſt party-feuds, inattentiveneſs, and ſupineneſs in the miniſtry, decay of trade, diſſatisfaction in our colonies, and diſorders reign among us; our antient inveterate enemies are purſuing every poſſible ſalutary meaſure. It is worthy obſervation, that ever ſince the concluſion of the late war to the preſent time, the French miniſtry have adopted and carried into execution the moſt beneficial plans for their internal as well as external police; which evidently merit the higheſt encomiums from every true born Fenchman, and lover of his country. Whether ſuch patriotic virtues are worthy imitation on this ſide the water, our travelled great-ones can beſt diſcover.

Yeſterday morning the King of Denmark went in a private manner to Sir Thomas Robinſon's at Chelſea, and after viewing Ranelagh, proceeded to the Tower; where ſeeing the armouries and the mint, he went through Cannon-ſtreet to St. Paul's cathedral, and having ſeen the lower part, went up ſtairs to the whiſpering gallery, thence to the ſtone and golden galleries, at the laſt of which, with reſpect to the proſpect around him, he expreſſed the greateſt ſurprize and admiration.

It is ſaid that ſeveral diſpatches of great importance have been lately received from Corſica.

We are told that ſeveral large pieces of ordnance, and other warlike ſtores, are getting ready, and are to be ſhipped off for Corſica with all convenient ſpeed.

It is ſaid that ſeveral gentlemen, remarkable for their elegance of dreſs, intend ſhortly to appear in hats cocked in an entire new faſhion, which, in compliment to his Daniſh Majeſty, is to be called the King of Denmark's cock.

Auguſt 20. *His Daniſh Majeſty, we hear, has already, with the utmoſt princely liberality, not only given large ſums to various Charities, but declared an intention to ſhew ſome additional marks of munificence, before his departure from this kingdom.*

It is ſaid that his Daniſh Majeſty, during his continuance at York Races, for which he ſets out this day, will reſide with the Marquis of Rockingham.

It is ſaid the expences of a late magnificent entertainment at the weſt end of the town, amounted to upwards of two thouſand guineas.

Great preparations are ſaid to be making at Anwick Caſtle, in Northumberland, the ſeat of the Duke of Northumberland, in expectation of a viſit from the King of Denmark.

Wedneſday night landed at Dover from Calais, the Prince and Princeſs of Poland; alſo the Empreſs of Ruſſia's Ambaſſador.

It is ſaid that Adminiſtration intend to let a certain Gentleman take his ſeat in a certain Aſſembly, without interruption, as experience convinces them that oppoſition has proved no inconſiderable ſource of popularity.

The newly appointed Governors of Virginia and Maryland, will not, we hear, ſet out for America, until the beginning of February.

The French, tho' excluded from the Eaſt-Indies, carry on ſo conſiderable a traffic, thro' the hands of our company's ſervants, as merits the attention of government.

Tueſday three citizens ladies had the curioſity to go to ſee his Daniſh Majeſty dine in public, one of whom was ſo charmed with his perſon, that ſhe could not be prevailed upon to leave the room until his Majeſty withdrew, and declared ſhe would always have the ſame regale as long as he dined in public.

BOSTON, October 3.

The following was unanimouſly agreed upon, as the reſult of the conference and conſultation of the committees choſen by a number of towns and diſtricts, viz. Ninety-ſix towns, and eight diſtricts, convened at Boſton the 22d day of September, 1768.

THE inhabitants of a number of towns in his Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, being greatly alarmed at the preſent aſpect of our public affairs, and deeply diſtreſſed in their minds, upon authentic advice, that the humble and dutiful petition of their repreſentatives to our moſt gracious Sovereign, for the redreſs of their grievances, has not reached the Royal Preſence: At a time when they are threatened with the poſting of regular troops among them, while they are in an unuſual manner deprived of the benefit of a general aſſembly, the grand council of the province. And being deſirous, to the utmoſt of their ability, to promote peace, good order, and due ſubmiſſion among their fellow ſubjects in the province, have, in their ſeveral town meetings, legally aſſembled, choſen us to meet together in convention, in order to conſult and adviſe for that purpoſe; and alſo for the legal, regular and prudential methods of obtaining the redreſs of our grievances.

The ſaid committees having met for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and after conference and conſultation on the premiſes, thought it adviſeable to prefer a dutiful petition to his Excellency Governor Bernard, his Majeſty's repreſentative in this province, therein ſetting forth, and explaining to his Excellency, the nature and deſign of their meeting, and ſupplicating him to convene a general aſſembly of the repreſentative body of the people: But his Excellency having conſidered their thus meeting as unlawful, refuſed to receive the petition; and ſent them a meſſage, admoniſhing them to ſeparate themſelves; and alſo afterward he refuſed to receive an anſwer, which the ſaid committee thought neceſſary to ſend to his Excellency, in conſequence of his meſſage and admonition to them; the committee therefore conſidering that the peaceable and good intention of their convening, might poſſibly be miſunderſtood, thought it neceſſary that their proceedings ſhould be made known to the world, by inſerting the ſame in the public prints, that ſo every ſuſpicion of any illegal deſign or behaviour might be removed.

And the ſaid committees conſidering themſelves only as ſo many private fellow-ſubjects, convened from divers towns in this province, at the requeſt of their inhabitants, have made known to each other the loyal and dutiful diſpoſition of the ſame; and their deſire that no irregular ſteps ſhould be taken by the people, but that all conſtitutional and prudential methods ſhould be cloſely attended to, for the redreſs of their grievances; and the ſaid committee, in purſuance of the pacific intention of their meeting, have conſidered that the gracious attention of his moſt ſacred Majeſty to the cauſe and grounds of our complaints, is the only regular ſource of relief from our preſent diſtreſſes; and that the houſe of repreſentatives in February laſt did, in their faithful care and concern for the intereſt and welfare of this province, prefer ſuch a petition to his ſacred Majeſty as by them was thought beſt adapted to obtain relief; and at the ſame time did write letters to divers noble Lords, and others, to intreat their attention to our public difficulties: Which petition to his Majeſty, we are in hopes has before this time reached the Royal Preſence, and will e'er long have the deſired effect. And as we cannot but ſtill entertain the hopes that his Excellency, our Governor, will ſoon think fit to call a houſe of repreſentatives, who may, if they ſee occaſion therefor, prefer further petitions to his Majeſty for our redreſs, we are therefore humbly of opinion, and flatter ourſelves, it will not be taken amiſs if we declare, and which we are aſſured is the ſentiment of the ſeveral towns to which we belong, that though the preſent appearance of our public affairs is alarming and diſtreſſing, yet that the common cauſe of obtaining the redreſs of the heavy grievances under which we labour, will be beſt ſerved by a firm adherence to the principles of the conſtitution, and a cloſe attention to the peace and good order of ſociety. And though we are ſatisfied, from the knowledge we have of the loyalty and attachment of the inhabitants of this province to the perſon and government of our moſt gracious Sovereign, that any tumults and diſorders that may have happened, have not ariſen from the leaſt diſaffection to the government as by law eſtabliſhed, or the want of loyalty to our King on the Britiſh throne, but merely from a preſſing anxiety of mind on the account of heavy and increaſing grievances----which grievances were very clearly ſet forth by the houſe of repreſentatives of this province in February laſt, in the aforeſaid petition and letters, wherein they expreſs their deepeſt concern, that the parliament has thought proper to paſs divers acts impoſing taxes on his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue; and they add, "that if theſe acts of parliament ſhould remain in force, and his Majeſty's commons in Great-Britain ſhall continue to exerciſe the power of granting the property of their fellow-ſubjects in this province, his Majeſty's people here muſt then regret their unhappy fate, in having only the name left of free ſubjects."----And in their letter to their agent they ſay, that "the coloniſts cannot be conceived to have any property, if their money may be granted away by others without their conſent, and that this is moſt certainly the preſent caſe." And ſpeaking of a ſtanding army, they "appeal to the tranſactions of the parliament to ſhew the ſentiments of the nation of the loyalty of the people of the province, and juſtly affirm, that their good diſpoſition renders a ſtanding army needleſs: They further declare, that as Engliſhmen they have an averſion to an unneceſſary ſtanding army, which they look upon as dangerous to their civil liberty. And further, that the time may come when an united body of penſioners and ſoldiers may ruin the liberties of America."

Yet conſidering the invaluable bleſſings and happy conſequences of peace and good order, and the great advantages reſulting therefrom, for producing convincing arguments, and placing truth in the moſt conſpicuous point of view; and alſo conſidering the horrible nature and dreadful conſequences of tumult and diſorder, we think it our duty, as friends to our common cauſe, as embarked in the ſame bottom of provincial happineſs, to give our free and ſincere advice, not in an authoritative, but meerly a friendly manner, that we ſhould all of us compoſe our minds, and avoid any undue expreſſions of reſentment, and each one of us prevent, ſo much as in him lies, all tumults and diſorders into which our preſent calamities may betray us; and to attend, with all due patience, and a regard to good order, the reſult of his Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency, from whence we reaſonably expect to receive our much deſired relief. And it is our firm reſolution, in our ſeveral ſtations, as by our allegiance required, and by our loyalty inclined, at all times, to yield every poſſible aſſiſtance to the civil magiſtrate, in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, and in preſerving the peace; being humbly of opinion, that the *poſſe comitatus*, when legally called in aid of the civil power, will ever be ſufficient to reſtrain all orders of men within the bounds of the law, and the limits of the conſtitution. We, from the bottom of our hearts, not only diſclaim and deteſt all pretences of "uſurping" any of the "rights of ſovereignty," but alſo of arrogating to ourſelves any the leaſt authority whatever. We clearly hold, and, whenever lawfully called thereunto, will, at the utmoſt hazard of our lives and fortunes, maintain that the "ſovereignty" of his moſt ſacred Majeſty King GEORGE the Third, is already "entire" in all parts of the widely extended, and ſtill happily ſpreading Britiſh Empire: And may GOD forbid that we ſhould ever once be left to think or wiſh, much leſs to act any thing in "oppugnation" of the ſame. "Ignorance of the law," neither in a court temporal or ſpiritual, is a proper "plea" or "excuſe." We would appear not as attorneys, proctors or pettyfoggers, but as plain honeſt men, humbly conſulting peace and order, and for the beſt temporal felicity of our country, and of poſterity. We would wiſh, as far as is in our power, ever to promote and cultivate that harmony and union between Great-Britain and her colonies, on which the happineſs of both ſo much depend. We think ourſelves happy in being connected with the parent ſtate, in that ſubordination, which forms the happieſt bond of union between the colonies themſelves. We have been taught, that it is the duty of all men, inceſſantly to implore the throne of heavenly grace; and have but lately heard, there are thoſe who deem it criminal for aggrieved fellow ſubjects to join in humble, dutiful, and loyal ſupplications to their Monarch. While the people wiſely obſerve the medium between an abject ſubmiſſion, and a ſlaviſh ſtupidity, under grievous oppreſſion on the one hand, and irrational attempts to obtain redreſs on the other, and ſteadily perſevere in orderly and conſtitutional applications, for the recovering the exerciſe of their juſt rights and liberties, they may promiſe themſelves ſucceſs. And while they ſtedfaſtly maintain thoſe invaluable bleſſings which are derived to them from GOD and nature, and the happy conſtitution of the government under which we live, they may ſafely rely on the influence and direction of him who ruleth according to his pleaſure, with unerring wiſdom, and irreſiſtible influence, in the hearts of the children of men; under whoſe favour no grievance can be durable, and without which no enjoyment can be truly valuable."

Wedneſday morning arrived here from Halifax, the Launceſton of 40 guns, the Mermaid of 28, Glaſgow of 20, Beaver of 14, Senegal of 14, and Bonetta of 10, and two armed ſchooners, together with ſeveral tranſports, having on board the 14th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, and the 29th regiment, under Lieut. Col. Carr; alſo the grenadiers, and another company of the 59th regiment, with a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery; in all about 1000 men.

On Thurſday the boats from the fleet came up and ſounded the bay all round the town, and on Friday the ſhips of war came up and ranged themſelves on the north eaſt ſide of the metropolis, as if intended for a formal ſiege: And about noon on Saturday, the 14th regiment landed at the long wharff, and having formed, marched with drums beating, fifes playing, and colours flying, up King-ſtreet to the Town-houſe, where they halted till the 29th regiment came up, then marched to the common, where they were joined ſome time after by the detachments of the 59th regiment, and of the train of artillery, with two field pieces.---About two o' clock, Lieutenant Cooper, of the 14th, came to Mr. Brown, overſeer of the factory, and requeſted to ſee the rooms, and know what number of ſoldiers they might contain: Mr. Brown ſhewed him the rooms, on which he retired; but ſpeedily returned, and ſaid it was Col. Dalrymple's poſitive orders to have the factory cleared in two hours for the reception of the ſoldiers. Mr. Brown deſiring to ſee the Colonel in perſon, was conducted to him in the common, and complained to him of the hardſhip of being turned out of doors, from a houſe he had been placed in by the province, and that without legal warning. The Colonel anſwered, he received orders from Governor Bernard to lodge his troops in the factory houſe, and he would obey them. Mr. Brown replied, he diſputed the Governor's power to vindicate ſuch orders, and would not comply with them. Colonel Dalrymple, during the converſation, having reached the factory, tarried ſome time, and on departure ſaid that he would, for the ſake of the people, go once more to the ſelectmen, and ſee whether they would make any proviſion for his men, who muſt otherwiſe lie in the open air. He accordingly went and applied for the ſhelter of Faneuil-Hall till Monday morning, declaring upon his honour, that the utmoſt care ſhould be taken not to injure any thing in that building, which contains many of the public papers and town arms. Some time after the Colonel came to Mr. Brown, and told him, he need give himſelf no further trouble till Monday, when he could not ſay but the Governor might renew the demand. About twilight the 14th re-

¶b¶ If GEORGE AKERS, Tinman of London, Brother to Mrs. Elizabeth Croſs, late of George-Yard, Shoreditch, London, who went to America

giment marched down to the hall, where they ſtood under arms till near 9 o'clock, when the door, by ſome means or other, being opened, they took up their lodging there that night; but the place not being ſufficient to accommodate the whole of that regiment, a part of them, by the Governor's permiſſion, took up their quarters laſt evening in the Town-houſe.----The 29th, having brought their field equipage with them, are encamped on the common, with the artillery.

Col. Dalrymple commands in chief the land forces, and Capt. Smith the ſhips of war.

We have now the appearance before this town of 13 or 14 ſhips of war, and two regiments in the common, with a train of artillery, and all this mighty and expenſive parade, is, as his E-----y has told the C-----l, in conſequence of the diſorders on the 18th of March laſt, which were nothing more than a few diſorderly boys hallooing before Mr. Inſpector Williams's door that evening.-----We are now become a ſpectacle to all North-America; may our conduct be ſuch as not to diſgrace ourſelves, or injure the common cauſe.

Laſt Thurſday the G----r called a C----l at Caſtle-William, but all his efforts could not induce them to countenance the quartering of troops in this town, contrary to a plain act of parliament.----We hear he has ſummoned them to attend as on this day, at his ſeat at Roxbury, about 5 miles from Boſton.

It is obſerved that the enemies of this town and province, are much chagrined to perceive this town in that peace and good order which has aſtoniſhed the gentlemen of the military, who, by the repreſentations made to them, might have expected to have found us in a ſtate of diſorder and rebellion.

Not the leaſt attempt has been made, or even contemplated, to oppoſe the landing of the King's troops, or their encampment on the common; whoever among us ſhall preſume to act counter to law, muſt anſwer for any unhappy conſequences----It is not doubted but the Poſſe Comitatus, in aid of the civil magiſtrate, when neceſſary, will be ſufficient to maintain every individual in the exerciſe and enjoyment of his rights and property.

The beſt families in town and country have, and are laying aſide the uſe of India teas, and many are determining not to eat, drink or wear, any thing foreign, until relieved under our preſent burdens.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

[*Remainder of the Elections begun in our laſt.*]

For York County. Repreſentatives, Thomas Miniſhall, Michael Swope. Sheriffs, George Eikelberger, Nicholas Beetinger. Coroners, Joſeph Adlum, Michael Hahn.

Cumberland County. Repreſentatives, William Allen, John Montgomery. Sheriffs, David Hoge, Robert M'Crea. Coroners, William Denny, William Clarke.

To-morrow the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman living in London, to his Friend in Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 5, 1768.

"The Conduct of the Boſton People has raiſed a freſh Cry againſt the Americans, and a Number of pitiful Scribblers are daily exaggerating their Crimes to the public Eye, without underſtanding their Subject; in ſhort, nothing can be more contemptible than the low Abuſe with which an intereſted Faction, or the ignorant bigotted Slaves to Power, are continually treating of them.---A Report prevails, that ſome Changes will take Place in the Adminiſtration, and that G. G------le will again take the Lead; if that ſhould prove true (which however I hope it will not, though I think his Abilities ſuperior to moſt in the Nation as a Financier) I cannot but prognoſticate Conſequences on this Occaſion, big with the greateſt Miſchiefs to both the Mother Country and her Colonies.---

"For my own Part, I know not of any People, ſince the Ruin of the Roman Commonwealth, that ſeem to me to entertain more juſt Ideas of Liberty, or breathe forth a more true Spirit of Independence, than what the brave Sons of North-America do. The Petitions of her Merchants, the Remonſtrances and Reſolves of their Aſſemblies, and, in a Word, all their public Tranſactions diſplay a manly Reſolution, and quick diſcerning, that is not to be equalled by any Body of People in the World. This cannot but engage my good Wiſhes for their Preſervation and Proſperity, whatever Extremities Things may be puſhed to.

"If Things are not accommodated ſoon, it will be attended with almoſt a general Bankruptcy on this Side, one or two very capital Houſes have juſt ſtopped Payment, and ſeveral others are upon a tickliſh Foundation."----

Extract of another Letter from London, Auguſt 12, 1768.

"The Affairs of the Colonies are really become very ſerious; we think, as you do, that you ought not to be liable to Taxation at Pleaſure of Britiſh Parliaments; but if any Expedient, by Way of Compromiſe, could be thought of, it might be much preferable to Extremes on either Side."---

Captain Robinſon, from Alicant, informs us, that an 80 Gun Ship was embarking Troops there, in order to join a Fleet fitting out at Cadiz, deſtined, it was ſaid, for South America, with the utmoſt Expedition.-----On the 21ſt ult. in Lat. 28: 46, Long. 63, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Barker, from St. Euſtatia for Amſterdam; and on the 27th, in Lat. 37: 29, Long. 67, he ſpoke another Brig, Captain Morriſon, from Virginia for London, 8 Days out, all well.

Captain Curtis, from London, on the 12th ult. in Lat. 43: 14, Long. 29: 28, ſpoke the Ship Polly, Captain Kelty, from Maryland for London;---20th, in Lat. 42: 30, Long. 50: 18, ſpoke a Sloop from Fyall for Boſton;---22d, in Lat. 42: 12, Long. 53: 50, ſpoke the Ship Carnarvon, Captain Moore, from Caſco-Bay for London, 8 Days out; the next Day a Schooner from Boſton for Fyall, out 5 Days; and on the 27th, in Lat. 37: 10, Long. 67: 12, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Arthur, from Liſbon for Rhode-Iſland, out 26 Days, all well.

Captain Adams, from Liſbon, on the 13th of laſt Month, in Lat. 25: 22, Long. 46: 4, met with a violent Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, which laſted about 12 Hours, but happily he received no other Damage than ſplitting his Foreſail and Mizen.---On the 21ſt, in Lat. 29: 46, Long. 60: 36, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Rogers, from New-Haven for Barbados, all well; and on the 23d, in Lat. 32: 23, Long. 65: 10, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Brown, from this Port for St. Croix, who had touched at Bermuda, and was but five Hours from that Iſland.

Captain Sparks, from London, on the 27th of September, in Lat. 35: 40, Long. 64, ſpoke the Sloop Ranger, Captain Wheelwright, from Piſcataqua for Dominica, 12 Days out; the next Day he ſpoke with Captain Eaſtwick, in a Sloop from this Port for St. Euſtatia, out 9 Days; and on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 37: 16, Long. 72: 30, he ſpoke the Schooner Neptune, Captain Homer, from Boſton for South-Carolina, 5 Days out, all well in each Veſſel.----Captain Sparks left the Downs on the 26th of Auguſt, in Company with Captain Falconer, for this Place, and parted two Days afterwards.

Captain Patterſon, from Liverpool, on the 16th ult. in Lat. 36: 5, Long. 58: 34, ſpoke the Brig Liberty, Captain Prince, from New-York for Cayenne, 12 Days out, all well.---On the 21ſt, in Lat. 36: 25, Long. 65: 26, he met with the Wreck of a Sloop, with a Hag-boat Stern, Pine Timbers, was painted black and yellow; with Iron Cranes on her Quarters, and ſteered with a Wheel; ſhe was full of Water, her Maſt faſtened along-ſide, her Deck blown up, and appeared to have been about 6 or 8 Weeks out of Port.

By Captain Alliſon, from Cork, we learn, that two Regiments were to be embarked there on the 28th of Auguſt, on board the Tranſports, and were to ſail the 2d of September, under Convoy of the Huſſar Frigate, for Boſton.---On the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 36: 30, Long. 72, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Scott, from Antigua for New-York, all well; and the ſame Day he alſo ſpoke a Snow from Briſtol for Virginia, out ſeven Weeks.

Captain Davis, alſo from Cork, on the 24th ult. in Lat. 34, Long. 64, met with the Wreck of a ſingle Deck Brig, America built, loaded with Lumber, and had no Head; ſhe was full of Water, her main Deck blown up, her Maſts both gone, and nothing ſtanding but her Bowſprit; he imagines the People were taken on board ſome other Veſſel, as every Thing was gone out of the Cabbin, and they could find no Papers to diſcover from whence ſhe came, or where bound. And on the 26th, he fell in with a Sloop, Captain Wheelwright, from Piſcataqua for the Grenades, 41 Days out; who, three Weeks before, unfortunately met with a terrible Gale of Wind, in Lat. 33: 30, Long. 57, in which he carried away his Maſt, Boom and Bowſprit, and had all the Lumber, Boat, Anchors, and every Thing waſhed off his Deck, together with his Mate, and all the Hands, three in Number, two of whom luckily got on board again, but the Mate, and the other, were drowned. Captain Davis took Captain Wheelwright, and the two Hands, with a Cable, on board his Veſſel, and has brought them in with him, there being no Poſſibility of carrying the Sloop into any Port, for want of Spars.

Captain Simmonds, from Quebec, laſt from Cape-Breton, on the 4th Inſtant, in Lat. 38: 41, Long. 71, ſpoke a Sloop from New-York for St. Euſtatia, 3 Days out; the next Day he ſpoke a Sloop from this Port, but it blowing very hard, and paſſing him faſt, he could not learn further Particulars; and on the 8th, about 25 Leagues from our Capes, he ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Stillwell, bound to St. Chriſtophers from this Harbour.

Captain Caldwell, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, on the 29th of Auguſt, in Lat. 27: 14, Long. 24, ſpoke the Ship Ruby, from Virginia for London.

And Captain Davis, likewiſe arrived at the ſame Place from London, on the Firſt of September, in Long. 15, ſpoke with Captain Young, in a Brig from this Place for Bilboa.

Captain Shaw, from the Grenades, informs, that Captain M'Carty, in a Snow from Boſton, is arrived on the Coaſt of Africa.

Sunday laſt the Ship Minerva, Captain Arnot, arrived here from Rotterdam, with Palatines. On his Paſſage he ſpoke the following Veſſels, viz. Auguſt 16, with Captain Hawke, in the Ship Betſy, from Rotterdam for this Port; and a Ship, Captain Henry, from London for Virginia; September 26, ſpoke a Sloop from Caſco-Bay for the Weſt-Indies; and the next Day with a Schooner from New-York for St. Euſtatia.

Captain Roſs, from London, on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 38: 22, Long. 68, ſpoke the Ship Dragon, Captain Read, for London, out 6 Days; and the next Day he ſpoke the Brig Repeal, Captain Lawrence, for Halifax, both from this Harbour.

Thurſday laſt four Horſes ſtarted for the Ladies Purſe, of 50 l. which was won by Lewis Morris Eſquire's brown Gelding, Luggs.

And on Saturday the City Plate, of 50 l. Value, was won by Strumpet, belonging to Lewis Morris, Eſquire.

ARRIVALS.

At Jamaica. *Captain Seaton, from Philadelphia; Barrow and Sheppard, from Virginia; and Captain Jauncey, from New-York.*

The Dolphin, Captain Leech, from this Port, is arrived at Glaſgow.

☞ The FALL FAIR for PRINCETON, in New-Jerſey, will be held there, on Wedneſday and Thurſday, the Nineteenth and Twentieth of this inſtant October.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Experiment, R. Richardſon, Halifax. Schooner Sally, W. Barnes, and Sloop Unity, W. Church, Barbados. Schooner Priſcilla, J. Shaw, Grenades. Sloop Robert, J. Watſon, and Schooner Peggy, R. Juſtice, Virginia. Brig Charming Peggy, W. Marſhall, and Ship Hannah, J. Roſs, Honduras. Ship Sukey, J. Troup, Antigua. Ship New Hope, W. Waſdell, Leghorn. Schooner Betſy, J. Woolridge, and Sloop Rachel, E. Hanſon, N. Carolina. Sloop Halifax, J. Smith, Dingle, in Ireland. Ship Prince George, J. Robinſon, Lamatt, in Spain. Ship Sally, W. Curtis, and Ship Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, London. Snow Anna, J. Ruſſel, Briſtol. Brig Betſy, R. Patterſon, Liverpool. Ship Minerva, T. Arnot, Portſmouth. Brig George, S. Gribble, Jamaica. Brig Induſtry, R. Brown, New Caſtle, on Delaware. Brig Venus, W. Davis, and Ship Molly, B. Alliſon, Cork. Brig Reeve, S. Nuttle, and Ship Eſther, R. Adams, Liſbon. Brig Jenny, L. Simmons, Quebec. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New York.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Friendſhip, W. M'Cunn, N. Carolina. Brig Patty, R. Hardie, Ship Betſy, J. Oſman, Brig Nancy, T. Powell, and Brig Patty, J. Wilſon, Liſbon. Brig Rebecca, W. Willock, Antigua. Ship Sukey, J. Troup, Grenades. Sloop Diſpatch, E. Gilbert, Bermuda. Sloop Philadelphia Packet, S. Green, New Providence. Sloop Molly, J. Elliot, Piſcataqua. Sloop Burke, A. Burrows, Weſt-Indies. Brig Hannah, H. Styles, Barbados. Sloop Unity, W. Church, Boſton. Schooner Elizabeth, V. Welch, Maryland. Ship Sally, W. Curtis, Jamaica. Snow King George, J. Potts, Cadiz. Brig Clements, W. Gordon, St. Croix. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, Halifax. Snow Sally, E. Spain, Cork. Sloop Sally, J. Butler, New-York.

CLEARED. Sloop Patience, W. Ward, and Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, N. Carolina. Sloop Robert, J. Watſon, and Schooner Peggy, R. Juſtice, Virginia. Schooner Mercury, R. Bolton, and Sloop Frugality, J. Burrows, St. Kitts. Snow Bachelor, R. Bulkeley, Liſbon. Sloop Mary, J. Tucker, Madeira. Sloop Reſolution, A. Whipple, Rhode Iſland. Ship Fame, P. Creighton, Maryland. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, New-York. Schooner Experiment, R. Richardſon, Halifax.

ON Tueſday next, the 18th inſtant, at JOHN HART's New Vendue Store, in Southwark, will begin the Sales of A large and neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes and Hogſheads, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, &c. &c. ‡

Philadelphia Land Office, October 11, 1768.

THE Governor and Secretary, will both be abſent on public Buſineſs, the laſt Monday in this Month, and therefore the Cauſes in the Land Office, which are appointed for hearing on that Day, will be put off till the ſecond Monday in December next, when the Parties are deſired to attend.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land Office.

RANDLE MITCHELL

Has juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, and now opening at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, which he will ſell remarkably cheap for caſh, or to pay in a few months,

A LARGE aſſortment of yard wide and 7 eights Iriſh linens, ſheetings, ozenbrigs; a great variety of ſtuffs, ſilk handkerchiefs, taffeties and perſians; with a great aſſortment of woollen and other goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Tueſday, the Firſt of November, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, a certain 2 ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 22 feet, and on the back end of the ſaid lot, on a certain 40 feet ſtreet, about 85 feet, and in depth about 230 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 8 l. 16 s. currency per annum; late the eſtate of George Shreyer, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

WAS LOST,

On the COMMON of this City on Monday laſt,

A SILVER WATCH, with a Steel Chain, a Braſs Key, and a Silver Seal; was made by John Reigem, of London, and is numbered 15155. Whoever has found the ſaid Watch, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, it will be gratefully acknowledged by the Owner, and ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward. ¶ October 5, 1768.

For LONDON,

The SHIP

MARY and ELIZABETH,

JAMES SPARKS, Commander;

Has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or ſaid MASTER, on board the Ship, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

Tenth Month 11, 1768.

COLD SCALES and WEIGHTS,

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Goldſmith.

Alſo a large BELL, weighing 437 Pounds, two Feet over at the Mouth. ¶

STRAYED away, the Firſt Inſtant, from JAMES PENROSE, living in Southwark, a Cheſtnut coloured Horſe, about 14 Hands and an Half high, 4 white Feet, a Star in his Forehead, and ſome white on his Noſe, branded on the near Shoulder, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to ſaid PENROSE, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

Now OPENING by

JAMES STUART,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets, a variety of goods, among which are,

RUGS, blankets, naps, frizes, broadcloths, calimancoes, ſhaloons, durants, flannels, halfthicks, Scots plad, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted and Kilmarnock caps, men and womens mitts, felt and caſtor hats, ozenbrigs, velverets, pluſhes, bed ticken, bed bunts, cotton and linen checks of all widths, Iriſh linens, plain, taped, figured and flowered kenting handkerchiefs, lawns and gauzes, check handkerchiefs, ribbons, ſewing ſilks, white and coloured threads, horſe whips, Tully garters, ivory and horn combs, Barlow penknives and razors, table knives, cutteau and piſtol capt knives, twiſt and metal buttons, ſnuff, ſilver watches, powder and ſhot; with ſundry other goods, imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow, which he will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or ſhort credit.

N. B. He requeſts thoſe indebted to him above ſix months, to make immediate payment.

College of Philadelphia, October 10, 1768.

DOCTOR MORGAN's Courſe of Lectures on Chemiſtry, and on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will be begun on Monday, the Thirty-firſt Inſtant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Doctor KUHN's introductory Lecture to his Courſe on the Materia Medica and Pharmacy, will be delivered on Tueſday, the Firſt of November, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon.

Doctor SHIPPEN's Courſe of Lectures in Anatomy and Surgery, will begin on Tueſday, the Firſt of November, at Six o'Clock in the Evening.

The Gentlemen who purpoſe to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to call on the reſpective Profeſſors for their Tickets, any time before the Courſe begins.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, containing 375 acres, one mile and a half from the town of Dover, in Kent county, on Delaware, the great road from Philadelphia paſſing through it, and Delaware Creek bounds the tract on one ſide. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and the chief part of the land exceeding good wheat ground, and plenty of meadow may be made, part of which is already grubbed and ditched, and may be readily put into graſs. There is about 200 acres cleared, and the remainder exceedingly well timbered; it is within 3 miles of ſeveral convenient and well frequented landings, from whence grain may be brought to Philadelphia at 3 pence per buſhel; on it are two good houſes, one a large new frame houſe, 3 rooms on a floor, exceeding well and genteelly finiſhed above and below; the other houſe is new, part brick, and part ſquare logs, 2 large rooms on a floor, 2 chimnies below, and one above, alſo a good cellar, and a pump of good water in the yard of each houſe. There are 2 good orchards, 1 of full grown bearing trees; the other the trees are young, but grafted fruit of the beſt kinds. It may, if required, to accommodate the purchaſer, be divided into 2 parts, and in that caſe a lane will be laid open to the Creek. Part of the money being paid at, or ſoon after the purchaſe, a reaſonable time will be allowed for the payment of the remainder. Enquire of Mr. Charles Hilliard, adjoining the premiſes; Dr. Samuel M'Call, or James Wells, Eſq; in Dover; John Clayton, or Charles Coxe, in Philadelphia. ⊕

Schuylkill Falls, October 6, 1768.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, laſt Monday night, a likely young black horſe, near 15 hands high, ſix years old, paces and trots well, ſhod all round, ſwitch tail, his mane hanging to the off ſide, has been much uſed to going in a chair, which may be eaſily ſeen by the hair being chafed off his breaſt, ſides and buttocks, with the harneſs, was in good order when taken. Whoever apprehends ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to conviction, ſhall receive Five Pounds, and Thirty Shillings for the horſe, beſides any reaſonable charges, from EDWARD ROBESON. ¶

Burlington, Tenth Month 8, 1768.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, in ſuch caſe made and provided, a writ of attachment iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Burlington, againſt the lands, goods and effects, of a certain Jonathan Smith, late of ſaid county, yeoman; and we, the ſubſcribers, were appointed by the ſaid Court auditors, to adjuſt the demands of his creditors: NOTICE is hereby given, that a judgment was obtained againſt the ſaid Jonathan Smith by default, and that, by virtue of an order and rule of Court for that purpoſe made, we ſhall, on the firſt day of the Eleventh Month, (November) next, at the houſe of John Shaw, in the city of Burlington, expoſe to ſale at public vendue, a certain dwelling-houſe, and lot of land, ſituate in ſaid city, on the ſouth-ſide of Pearl-ſtreet, a little above York-ſtreet, now in the tenure of John Noarth; being the eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan Smith, and to enable us to ſatisfy the demands of his creditors, whoſe accounts we have adjuſted. JOHN HOSKINS, WILLIAM HEWLINGS, DANIEL SMITH, junior. ¶

Burlington, October 10, 1768.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers, aſſignees in truſt for the uſe of the creditors of Lambert Barnes, late of the city of Burlington, inn-holder, have heretofore, at two ſeveral times, advertiſed all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to the ſaid Barnes, that they ſhould pay off their reſpective ballances; but little regard having been had thereto, they are once more requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, on or before Saturday, the 22d of October inſtant, or they will be proceeded againſt according to law, without reſpect to perſons. At which day the aſſignees will meet at the houſe of David Clayton, inn-keeper, in Burlington, when the creditors of ſaid Barnes are deſired to exhibit their accounts, properly proved, or they will be precluded from the dividend of ſaid Barnes's eſtate, which will be made ſoon after. JOHN LAWRENCE, THOMAS RODMAN, JOSEPH IMLAY. §

Woodbridge, October 8, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given to Charles Beatty, of Frederic Town and County, Maryland, that Dennis Combes, of Woodbridge, hath taken up and committed, Francis Blackburn, to Jail, in Perth-Amboy, Eaſt New-Jerſey, who on examination owned that he, the ſaid Francis Blackburn, was an indented ſervant to Charles Beatty; and unleſs ſaid Beatty come and take his ſaid ſervant, and pay the Charges, within five weeks from this date, he will be ſold for the ſame. DENNIS COMBES. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Servant Lad, has almoſt four Years to ſerve, by Trade a Shoemaker. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Wench, about Twenty-five Years of Age, having a young Male Child, which is the Reaſon of her being ſold. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

about 14 Years ago, be living, and will enquire of Captain EDWARD SPAIN, in Philadelphia, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his Advantage. ¶

supported by all other ſocieties, which they reproachfully call Diſſenters. They have ſtruggled hard for an eſtabliſhment in North-Carolina, and are oppreſſing that poor colony with new taxes from time to time for purchaſing glebes, building churches, and parſonage houſes, for the ſupport of their clergy, though the number of that church be ſmall, in compariſon of other ſocieties. And this unwearied induſtry we may expect in all the colonies, to bring North-America every where to pay tribute to hungry ambitious miſſionaries. The Preſbyterians, in theſe provinces, deſire no eſtabliſhments, they rather think them hurtful to religion, yet they that claim them, and pant for them, and are willing to move heaven and earth for them, charge this as a crime on their innocent neighbours; but this abuſive writer cares not what he affirms, nor on what foundation, and if perſecution *to blood ſtriving* muſt be our lot, if we ſtrive to prevent ſuch oppreſſion, we hope we ſhall be armed with Chriſtian patience and fortitude, to do or ſuffer according to the will of GOD. We deſire no union with him, or any other ſociety to do miſchief, nay, we abhor it. We neither deſire nor expect the *attachment of Churchmen*, nor any of the human race, unleſs for good purpoſes, for the defence of our country in their juſt rights and privileges, and the common good of all men. But we would aſk this bluſtering writer, Have all Churchmen, as he calls them, given him a commiſſion to abuſe and threaten their neighbours? Or is he ſuperior to Dr. Chandler, who is blamed by him for ſpeaking for them without authority? When Preſbyterians are ſlighted in general, and we hear great encomiums given to Epiſcopacy, as a national church, we muſt remind this writer, that neither of theſe names can warrant men to do miſchief; and that either or both derive their honor from obeying the goſpel, and following the example of CHRIST, and not from worldly pomp or grandeur; CHRIST's kingdom is not of this world. But if eſtabliſhments, or national churches, make Chriſtians more venerable; the Preſbyterians or Reformed are one of the three religious perſuaſions eſtabliſhed by law in the German Empire. It is one of the two religious perſuaſions eſtabliſhed in Switzerland; it is the national religion of Holland and Geneva; and the national church of Scotland is Preſbyterian; but all the miniſters of theſe churches, with all the Lutheran miniſters of Sweden, Denmark, and the German Empire, are rejected as unworthy the name of goſpel miniſters by this bulwark of the reformation, this mirror of charity, which is itſelf confined to the narrow bounds of Ireland and England. And let it be for ever remembered, for the honor of Preſbyterians, here called a four intolerant party, that univerſal liberty of conſcience was firſt proclaimed and eſtabliſhed among Proteſtants in the national church of Holland, where men and women, perſecuted by both Proteſtants and Papiſts, found a ſure aſſylum, and a city of refuge. The Centinel equally pleaded the common cauſe of all other denominations, and the Preſbyterians here abuſed, owe him no more thanks than are due to him by all that dread a yoke of bondage, that neither we nor our fathers could bear, and if he be cut up while aſleep, and even devoured by this ſecond Polypheme, we hope there will be men found to vindicate Preſbyterians, and to defend the common cauſe of civil and religious liberty; but as champions and ſtrong men are ſaid to be merciful, we have hopes that the Centinel may yet eſcape his bloody knife, and perform his duty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS PRESTON,

At the Golden Mortar, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite Black-Horſe Alley, takes leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has now imported in the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, from one of the firſt Houſes in London,

A NEAT and general Aſſortment of Drugs, chemical and galenical Medicines; alſo thoſe Kinds of Patent Medicines, that are moſt in Uſe, and many other Articles, too tedious to recite. All which he propoſes to ſell at a moderate Price.

N. B. Family Receipts or medicines carefully made up. Tf.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1768.

ANY PERSON having a Quantity of RED OAK STAVES, of four Feet four Inches in Length, and of the common Breadth and Thickneſs of Pipe Staves, may hear of a PURCHASER, by applying ſoon to the PRINTERS hereof. †

Cheſter, October 13, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant October, at 2 o'clock, at Daniel Thomſon's tavern, in Upper Providence townſhip, in Cheſter county, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, containing 251 acres, ſituate in Marple townſhip, in the ſaid county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Charles Lynn, Hannah Pennell, John Yarnall, and Crum Creek; the land is good, a large quantity of good meadow on the premiſes, a good houſe, and a barn thereon, and may juſtly be ſaid to be a good farm; late the eſtate of Joſhua Pennell, junior; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant October, at 4 o' clock, at Daniel Thomſon's tavern, in Upper Providence, will be ſold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel, moſtly woodland, ſituate in Marple townſhip, in Cheſter county, containing 50 acres; bounded by lands of Jonathan Maris, James Worrall, Thomas Coultney, and Joſhua Pennell; alſo three acres and a half of good meadow ground, ſituate in Marple aforeſaid; bounded by Crum Creek, and by lands of Joſhua and [illegible]van Pennell, late the eſtate of Evan Pennell; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tueſday, the 1ſt of November next, at 2 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract, or parcel of good land thereunto belonging, containing 150 acres, ſituate in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Andrew Steel, Mark Morris, Benjamin Junker, and Iſaac Minſhall, late the eſtate of Benjamin Weatherby, deceaſed; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tueſday, the 1ſt of November, at 3 o'clock, will be ſold by vendue, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, ſituate in Kennet townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of John Heald, Joſeph Chandler, John Clark, and others, late the eſtate of Samuel Harlan; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 2d of November next, at 3 o'clock, will be ſold by vendue, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet, containing about 360 acres, bounded by lands of Caleb Peirce, John Lambourn, Robert Way, and William Levis. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cattle, houſhold goods, implements of huſbandry, &c. late the property of Samuel Levis; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

A WET NURSE,

HAVING a good Breaſt of Milk, of a healthy Conſtitution, and good Character, wants a Place. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, on Wedneſday, the 2d of November, at 2 o' clock, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract or parcel of good wheat land thereunto belonging, containing 233 acres, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands of Peter Gardiner, Daniel Jones, and Samuel Harvey, late the eſtate of Nathaniel Davis; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Thurſday, the 3d of November, at 2 o' clock, will be ſold by vendue, at the tavern of Sebaſtian Keeley, in Vincent, three lots or parcels of woodland, ſituate in Vincent townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; the firſt piece contains 40 acres, bounded by lands of John David, taylor, John Dodſon, and Joſeph Eddy. Another piece contains 40 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Chriſtian Waggoner, and Rees Evan. The third piece contains 50 acres, or thereabouts, bounded by lands of the Pot Tract, lands of John Paul, and Coventry Line. At the ſame time and place will be ſold a bed and bedding, caſe of drawers, chairs, ſome pewter, and a variety of houſhold furniture, all late the eſtate of Myrick Davis; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Thurſday, the 3d of November, on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock, will be ſold by vendue, one equal undivided half part, in two equal parts to be divided, of and in 170 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nottingham, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands of William Brown, William Montgomery, David Rice, and others, late the eſtate of Bartholemew Darrach; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Friday, the 4th of November, at 2 o'clock, will be ſold by vendue, on the premiſes, a warrant right, of and in a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 140 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nottingham, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands of Thomas Brown, Widow Wood, Timothy Kirk, John Read, and others, late the eſtate of James Muir; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tueſday, the 8th day of November, at 2 o'clock, at John Hayes's deceaſed, tavern, in Oxford townſhip, will be ſold by public vendue, a meſſuage, tenement, plantation, and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, containing 112 acres; bounded by lands of James Simſon, John Smith, and others; late the eſtate of ſaid Hayes; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, and may be entered upon the firſt day of Sixth Month (June) next,

A LARGE LOT of LAND, ſituate between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, near the State-houſe, having two fronts of 237 feet each, one on Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and the other on a ſtreet running eaſt and weſt thro' the ſquare. The breadth of the lot, north and ſouth, is 151 feet. There is on it a very convenient brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, coach-houſe, and other improvements, now in the tenure of Dr. Thomas Graham. As the whole together is an airy pleaſant ſituation for a family, the owner would chooſe to ſell it in that manner, but if not ſold ſo, before the above date, he propoſes to divide it into a number of lots, either for ſale, or to be leaſed on groundrent. For further information apply to JOHN SMITH, in Burlington. T.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday, the 23d day of November next, at public vendue, on the premiſes, or at any time before at private ſale,

A HOUSE and lot of land, in Princetown; the houſe is of one ſtory, almoſt new, and has four rooms, with a kitchen, and a cellar under part of it; the lot conſiſts of about half an acre, and has a well ſunk in it; the ſituation is very convenient for a tradeſman; and an indiſputable title can be given by WILLIAM TENNENT. ¶ 4 W.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Haverford, Cheſter county, containing 114 acres, about 9 miles from Philadelphia, within a mile of mill, meeting, and church; two dwelling houſes thereon, one a large ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, ſpring houſe, an excellent ſpring of water, convenient to the dwelling houſe, a good meadow, which may be watered, an extraordinary good orchard, peculiar for bearing every year, and moſt of them late fruit, water in every field on the premiſes, which is as pleaſant a ſituation as may be, Haverford road, leading from Philadelphia to the back parts of Cheſter county, running through it. The title indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, ISAAC VAUGHAN. ¶

STOLEN out of the incloſure of John Scott, on the 19th of September laſt, at night, a dark bay HORSE, 14 hands high, 16 years old, very little hair on either mane or tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his hair curled all over his body, branded I S on the near buttock. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, or brings them to the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges paid, and if the horſe only, Fifteen Shillings, and reaſonable charges.

N. B. At the time above mentioned, was left at the ſame place, a ſorrel horſe, very poor, branded NC on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SCOTT. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on the 18th of Auguſt laſt, a cheſtnut horſe, with a grey mane and tail, 6 years old, no ſhoes when taken away. Likewiſe ſtolen, on the 2d inſtant, a brown mare, 4 years old, ſmall ſwitch tail, marked on the near ſhoulder B, ſhod before. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Five Pounds reward, or Thirty Shillings for each of the horſes, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS LENNON.

RUN away, on the 14th of September, from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, Philadelphia county, an indented Dutch ſervant boy, named Peter Tailen, about 13 years of age, can ſpeak as good Engliſh as Dutch, and has rediſh hair; had on, when he went away, two pair of trowſers, one check, the other ozenbrigs, tow ſhirt, ſtriped under jacket, and a ſtriped cap. It is ſaid he goes about with an old beggar woman, who he calls his mother, and that he has been at ſeveral plantations, and offered to work for Four-pence or Six-pence a day, to ſupport his lame mother, as he ſaid. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by GODFREY DEAL, Shopkeeper. ✠

New Britain, Bucks County, October 4, 1768.

WHEREAS a certain Thomas Doyle, who was born in Waxford in Ireland, brother to the ſubſcriber, a few years ago came to this country from the city of Dublin, but the place of his reſidence hitherto unknown to me; now, if the ſaid Thomas Doyle is yet alive, a letter from him to me, directed to the care of Mr. Andrew Simpſon, in New-Britain aforeſaid, will give me great ſatisfaction. STEPHEN DOYLE.

N. B. Said letter to be left at James Huſton's, tavern-keeper, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ⊕

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next enſuing the date hereof, by the ſubſcribers, executrix and executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Joſhua Bond, late of Baltimore county, Maryland, deceaſed, and purſuant thereto, for caſh or ſhort credit, on giving ſecurity, if required,

A GOOD new merchant and griſt mill double geared, which are compleatly finiſhed, with two pair of ſtones, two boulting-cloths, and hoiſting gears, all going by water. A good new framed ſaw-mill, well covered, and running gears in good repair. The ſaid mills are built on an approved part of a never failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Winter's Run; and they being but about 6 miles from Buſh-river Landing, and 7 from Joppa, in ſaid county, in a populous neighbourhood, renders the griſt-mill extraordinary well ſituated for getting grain for either merchant or country griſt, and the ſaw-mill to have conſtant employ, there being always a great demand for plank of all ſorts. There is alſo to be ſold with ſaid mills, 30 or 40 acres of good land, adjoining thereto, well timbered, and great part may (with little expence) be made good meadow.

All perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the aforeſaid Joſhua Bond, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, regularly proved, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and by ſo doing they will prevent trouble (that muſt enſue from their non-payment) to themſelves, as well as to ANN BOND, Executrix, and WILLIAM BOND, Executor. ¶ 8 W.

ALL perſons who are indebted to John Egle, of New Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, are deſired to come and pay their reſpective debts between this and the middle of November next, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt according to law; and all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid John Egle, are likewiſe deſired forthwith to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

¶ JOHN EGLE.

RUN way from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 4th day of October inſt. a ſervant man, named Patrick Scandlon, about 19 years of age; has the brogue on his tongue, of a ſwarthy complexion, and a down look; had on, when he went away, a coat, jacket and breeches, of a claret colour, the backs of the jacket is black, two pair of browniſh grey home made ribbed ſtockings, a pair of coarſe ſhoes, and two check ſhirts. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to his ſaid maſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM DUNWODIE. ¶

To be LETT on a leaſe, for 5 or 7 years,

THE Dwelling-houſe, brew-houſe, and apurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Humphrey Robinſon and company, whoſe leaſe expires the firſt day of May next; but as the copartnerſhip of the ſaid company will diſſolve before that time, they are willing to give immediate poſſeſſion to any perſon inclinable to rent the ſame, and as the works are in proper order, ready for brewing, any perſon or perſons that are deſirous to rent the ſaid premiſes, will have them upon eaſy terms. Apply to

REYNOLD KEEN.

N. B. With the brew-houſe will be diſpoſed of, all the utenſils belonging to the ſaid company; the terms on which they may be purchaſed, may be known, by applying to Humphrey Robinſon, on the premiſes. ‡

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to inform the public in general, and thoſe in particular, who have hitherto been pleaſed to employ him, that he purpoſes to carry on the buſineſs of flaxſeed cleaning, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet the enſuing ſeaſon as uſual; and for the advantage of his employers, in diſpatching their buſineſs, has provided (at a great expence) every neceſſary utenſil for that purpoſe, as good in their kind (perhaps) as any in this province; he has alſo procured horſes and drays, which he intends ſhall be employed, at his own expence, in hawling their flaxſeed to his ſtores, if required, which ſtorage ſhall be free. Thoſe gentlemen, who are pleaſed to favour him with their employ, may depend upon having their buſineſs done with the utmoſt care and diſpatch, by their humble ſervant,

¶ 6 W. JOHN HALL, Cooper.

N. B. Said HALL has a conſiderable quantity of all ſorts of new caſks to diſpoſe of, at the loweſt prices.

TO be SOLD by way of public vendue, at Mr. Benjamin Dutton's, at Appoquinominck landing, on the 18th day of October next enſuing, 50 acres of upland, with 10 acres of good hard marſh thereto adjoining, well known to be ſufficient for making of good meadow, there is on the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe, lately repaired, kitchen, large framed barn, with ſheds on each ſide, a paled garden, ſtore and wharf, and the whole land incloſed by a good fence, ſituate at Appoquinomink Bridge, and commands a large front on the creek, where might be erected many ſtores and wharffs. This place for the conveniency of trade, is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to give any further deſcription; credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, and the terms to be made known on the day of ſale, by Iſaac Benſon, who will attend for

† HILENT BENSON.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 20th day of October inſt. by the ſubſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county,

THE houſe and plantation where he now lives, being a well accuſtomed tavern, known by the ſign of the Waggon, ſituate on the Old York road, and the road called Kieth's road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, and two from the Crooked Billet; the houſe is allowed to be the beſt ſtage between the Riſing Sun and Corryel's ferry; the ſaid plantation will ſuit to be divided into two or three ſettlements, and will anſwer for tavern, ſtore-keeping, tanner, or blackſmith, as it is a very good place for any of them, there being three public roads leading paſt the houſe. There are on the ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, a well of good water near the door, a good ſhed for waggons, and ſeveral other ſheds and ſtables, that will contain near 100 horſes, a good garden and orchard, about 20 acres of meadow, and 35 acres of woodland, the remainder is good plowable land, the whole will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Alſo to be ſold at the ſame time, ſeveral good draught and riding horſes, ſome colts, a good riding chair, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given by JOHN PAUL.

N. B. Was taken out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in a miſtake, or deſignedly, on the 30th or 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt, a SILVER WATCH, with a china face; the maker's name John Barnard, London, No. 154. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid watch, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, paid by JOHN PAUL. ‡

THE Members of the New-Jerſey MEDICAL SOCIETY, are deſired to remember, that their next ſtated General Meeting will be on the Firſt Tueſday in November next, at the Houſe of Mr. DUFF, in New-Brunſwick; and as ſome important Matters, reſpecting the farther Eſtabliſhment, &c. of ſaid Society, will then be taken into Conſideration, it is expected that every Member will punctually attend, if nothing very extraordinary ſhould interfere.

For the above Reaſons, thoſe Gentlemen of the Profeſſion, who have not hitherto joined the Society, are invited to attend at the Time and Place above mentioned.

¶ ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

By the Captains CURTIS and SPARKS, from London, and Captain RUSSELL, from Briſtol, we have the following Advices, viz.

GENOA, July 2.

BESIDES the 16 battalions of French troops which are already arrived in Corſica, 15 more are expected there, and the 400 Miquelets in that ſervice are to be augmented to 2000. Spain is likewiſe to ſend them ſeveral other ſmall corps, ſo that it will be very difficult for the Malcontents to ſupport themſelves againſt ſo many united forces.

Leghorn, July 5. General Paoli has proteſted that he will go dreſſed like the loweſt ſoldier, and ſhed the laſt drop of his blood for his country. The Corſicans hope much from the Court of London, both in money and naval ſtores.

Warſaw, July 12. The Confederates of Cracow permit no body to paſs through that city, not even the poſt-boys, which obliges the merchants to ſend their letters by way of Breſlau to Vienna and Italy. It is reported that they have very inhumanly treated a Lutheran of the town, his wife, and family. They have alſo made themſelves maſters of the public cheſts, and the revenues of the ſalt-works at Vielicka, and plundered and deſtroyed in the environs of Cracow all the poſſeſſions of the Proteſtant gentry, one of whom, in order to ſecure his effects from pillage, had even ſubſcribed to the Confederacy.

July 14. Several provinces of this kingdom continue to be expoſed to the calamities which reſult from the different Confederacies, the chiefs of which, and their principal adherents, behave every where as abſolute maſters. Since the Confederacy at Barr has been deſtroyed, that of Cracow is moſt conſiderable. The three others that have been formed at Sanock, Wielczka, and Pielzno, have eſtabliſhed a correſpondence with that of Cracow.

Jariſlaw, July 14. They have already taken 800 of the moſt noted riotous boors in the Ukraine, and hanged about 60 of them; by which, and the vigilance of the Ruſſians, the diſturbances there will be ſoon quelled. In the interim, there is a diſtrict of 40 miles in great confuſion, where upwards of 11000 men are gathered together.

Frankfort, July 26. We have received advice from ſeveral places, that the Court of France has entered into negotiations for forming treaties of ſubſidy with the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, the Biſhop of Wurtzberg, and ſome other Princes of the Empire.

Warſaw, July 20. According to advices from different places, three freſh bodies of Ruſſian troops are on their march to the center of the kingdom; other detachments of thoſe troops continue to join the corps encamped near Cracow, which it is thought will in a few days amount to 5000 men, and will then ſtorm the place.

We received advice the day before yeſterday, that about 1000 troops of the Crown, who had joined the Confederates at Barr, have ſurrendered themſelves to General Branicki; who, upon their acknowledging their fault, granted them their pardon in the King's name.

The public tranquility is maintained in this city and neighbourhood; but trade languiſhes, and our manufacturers begin to want employ. Several uſeful eſtabliſhments, which the King had reſolved to ſet on foot, cannot yet take place.

July 27. *Though we flattered ourſelves that the troubles of this kingdom were drawing towards a concluſion, the Ruſſians having not only diſſipated the Confederates of Barr, and reduced the rebellious Peaſants in the Ukraine, but almoſt deſtroyed the Confederates of Cracow; nevertheleſs our hopes are all vaniſhed, no leſs than ſix new Confederacies being juſt formed. What is ſtill more alarming, ſeveral abandoned wretches take the advantage of the troubles of the times, and under a pretence of belonging to ſome of the Confederacies commit all manner of violences, and render it unſafe to travel. Colonel Dolega, commiſſary-general to the Prince Primate, was plundered upon the road by ſome of theſe pretended Confederates.*

Baſtia, July 11. A ſquadron of the Royal Legion arrived here this morning from St. Fiorenzo, where they landed, and were ſuffered by the Corſicans to paſs quietly through their territories. All the Officers and Soldiers declared, that if the Corſicans had oppoſed their paſſage, they could not have attempted it, on account of the badneſs of the roads, and the great number of troops by which they are lined. It is computed that the Corſicans have 50,000 men capable of bearing arms, which they are not all provided with; the French help to furniſh them, upwards of 100 of their people deſerting every day, and ſelling their arms to the Iſlanders. The French conſiſt of 10,000 men. General Paoli being informed that a freſh embarkation of French troops is going to be ſent againſt the Iſland of Capraia, has taken care to furniſh that Iſland with every thing neceſſary for a vigorous reſiſtance. Five hundred volunteers have formed themſelves into a body at their own expence, under the title of the National Legion, in order to oppoſe the French Royal Legion.

Madrid, July 28. *They write from Barcelona, that they are working with the greateſt activity, in the Arſenal at that place, upon the conſtruction of ſeveral ſhips of war; and that the large pieces of cannon on the ramparts of the city have been taken down, and others ſmaller planted in their ſtead.*

Yeſterday an embargo was laid on all the ſhipping of this nation, which are to be freighted on the King's account, in order to carry to Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagena, and Ferrol, proviſions and military ſtores. Orders have likewiſe been diſpatched to guard carefully the coaſts, and particularly the iſle of Majorca.

Paris, Auguſt 15. *The King's troops which were in the town of Baſtia in Corſica, not having a communication with thoſe in St. Florent, although the diſtance between them was only three leagues, Count de Marbœuf ſignified in writing to M. Paoli, the neceſſity of ſecuring ſuch communication; but Paoli, without returning any anſwer, immediately cauſed an attack to be made on the French troops. Upon this proceeding Count de Marbœuf, who was at Baſtia, and Field Marſhal de Grand Maiſon, who was at St. Florent, carried off ſeven redoubts from the Corſicans, ſword in hand, took poſſeſſion of Patrimonia and Barbaggio, and eſtabliſhed the communication. Twelve hundred men were employed in this operation, of whom 20 were killed, and 40 wounded. The Corſicans were reckoned at 4000.*

LONDON, Auguſt 6.

We have not been honoured with a viſit from any continental crowned head, ſince the time of Peter the Great, who worked as a common ſhipwright at Deptford.

This morning Mr. Banks, D. Solano, and Mr. Green, the aſtronomer, ſet out for Deal, to embark on board the Endeavour, Captain Cook, for the South-Seas, under the direction of the Royal Society, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus next ſummer, and to make diſcoveries to the ſouth and weſt of Cape Horn.

There is a report, that, in conſequence of ſome late tranſactions, ſome material alterations in the riot-act are intended.

Auguſt 9. The King of Denmark is expected in town on Thurſday next.

We hear his Daniſh Majeſty will be received at Court as King of Denmark, and by no other title will his Majeſty appear during his ſtay in England.

It is ſaid, that before the departure of his Daniſh Majeſty from the Britiſh Court, a treaty very advantageous to the trade and commerce of this kingdom, will be entered into and ſettled, between his Majeſty and our auguſt Sovereign.

We are informed that the King of Denmark propoſes to defray the whole expences of himſelf, and retinue, during his ſtay in England, for which purpoſe a large ſum of money is now lodged in the Bank.

This day was held a full Board of Admiralty, when purſers warrants for ſome capital men of war at Portſmouth and Plymouth were ordered to be made out.

Monday morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland embarked on board the Venus, the Hon. Capt. Barrington, bound for the Mediterranean.

Politicians are greatly at a loſs to account for the going abroad of a great perſonage, without his waiting the arrival of his brother-in-law the King of Denmark.

It is ſaid ſeveral hundred ſeamen are ordered to be taken on board ſome men of war at Portſmouth, beyond their proper complement, for the uſe of his Majeſty's guard-ſhips in North-America.

It is confidently reported, that the Lord Biſhop of London will not accept of being promoted to the See of Canterbury.

Letters from Leghorn mention, that the partizans of General Paoli had driven all the cattle they could lay hands on, into the mountains, by which means the French troops are under the neceſſity of having frequent ſupplies from the continent.

It is reported that ſome capital houſes have actually declined executing any farther commiſſions from North-America, on account of the preſent troubles.

They write from Amſterdam, that a loan for one million of guilders is publicly negotiating there for the uſe of the Corſicans.

Thurſday a freſh guard of ſoldiers marched from the parade in St. James's Park to Wapping, the outrageous behaviour of the ſurvivors of the rioters having neceſſitated the inhabitants to apply for a military ſuccour and ſupport.

Letters from Francfort, dated July 27, ſay, "What was lately reported is now confirmed, that two regiments of Heſſian infantry, and two regiments of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle infantry, are taken into the pay of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia; and that beſides this a new regiment of Huſſars, alſo for the ſervice of the ſaid Monarch, are raiſing with all expedition. It is ſaid from Brandenburgh, that the Pruſſian troops that are on the borders of Poland, will be augmented to 30,000 men, which flying army will be commanded by Lieut. Gen. Van Fouquet, in order to have a watchful eye over what paſſes there."

His Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid is ſailed from Falmouth for America.

Letters from Paris mention, that a treaty is negotiating between the Courts of Verſailles and Liſbon, for one of the Weſtern Iſlands, ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, about 300 leagues to the weſtward of England, to be ceded to the King of France.

This day was held a board of trade and plantations at Whitehall; when divers agents for the American Colonies attended.

We hear from Edinburgh, that ſome foreign agents have lately arrived in the North Country, to enliſt Highlanders for the French ſervice.

It is reported that the ſum of 75,000 l. ſterling has laſt week been remitted to Italy, from a capital banker's in town, for the uſe of General Paoli, in good bills of Exchange.

They write from Gibraltar, that a camp of 25,000 Moors had juſt been formed in the neighbourhood of Ceuta, on the Barbary ſhore, which has occaſioned the Spaniards to reinforce the garriſons with ſeveral battalions from Malaga, and other parts of the kingdom.

We hear that orders are given for the immediate ſailing of the Mediterranean fleet, which occaſioned his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's ſo ſpeedy departure.

This morning, at ten o' clock, died of a violent fever, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitefield, wife of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, at his houſe at the Tabernacle, near Moorfields.

Auguſt 11. We hear that a muſter and return of all his Majeſty's forces, in Great-Britain, will ſoon be made.

Extract of a letter from James Fort, in Senegal, dated May 19.

"I take this opportunity, by a ſhip bound to the Weſt-Indies, to inform you, on my arrival at Senegal, the Hon. Governor O'Hara ordered me with a detachment to relieve James Fort, in the river Gambia; and at my arrival there, found the Lieutenant-Governor, and the garriſon, in the greateſt diſtreſs, being then 5 days without any water, as no water is to be had on this iſland, but what is ſupplied from the main continent; and now being at war with the King of Baragh, and that whole country, this garriſon is greatly diſtreſſed, having all the veſſels that ſupplied us taken, and numbers of our people made priſoners. The Lieutenant-Governor ordered me, and the troops under my command, on the following expedition; to attack a principal town belonging to the enemy; and having landed them before daylight, in the morning, on the 23d of April, being St. George's day, every man had a St. George's croſs in his hat; we ſurrounded the town, but were rather too ſoon, being diſcovered by the out-guards, and the barking of dogs; but to compleat my deſign, and my orders, immediately began the attack, when a ſmart engagement, and a warm fire, enſued. In leſs than an hour I was maſter of the place, burnt the town to aſhes, deſtroyed every thing that I could in that time come at, killed a number, made many priſoners, and embarked the troops and priſoners with little or no loſs. The priſoners are all here, among whom is the Queen of Baragh, who had been upon a viſit in this place; it being like Bath in England, where the better ſort of people come for the benefit of their health. Her Majeſty was ſo unfortunate as to have three of her fingers tore off by one of our hand grenades. I have taken all the care in my power of her, alſo the Governor, and is now attended by our Surgeons."

A letter from Paris has this paſſage: "The Miniſtry, by all their advices from Corſica, become more and more ſenſible how difficult it will be to engage the inhabitants, by way of exhortation, to ſubmit voluntarily to the dominion of the French Crown. And, on the other hand, the King ſees with infinite concern and regret, that he ſhall be obliged to employ force againſt thoſe people, who have given ſo many ſignal proofs of their bravery. It will therefore be neceſſary to uſe great caution and circumſpection on this occaſion."

A letter from Dover, dated Auguſt 9, ſays, "This morning early, the 13th regiment of foot, commanded by General Murray, embarked on board 4 tranſports. They have orders to ſail immediately to Ireland, to relieve two regiments on duty at Cork, which are to embark on board the ſame tranſports, and to proceed immediately to Boſton in America."

Yeſterday the Virginia merchants gave an elegant entertainment at the George and Vulture tavern, in Cornhill, to Lord Botetourt, lately appointed Governor of Virginia, at which were preſent ſeveral noblemen, and other perſons of diſtinction.

It was reported this morning, that ſome diſpatches of importance have within theſe few days been tranſmitted to our Court from the King of Sardinia.

Some letters from Paris mention, a whiſper being circulated there, that the Britiſh Ambaſſador has lately preſented a memorial to the French Court, ſetting forth, that as his Majeſty had thought proper to poſſeſs himſelf of Corſica, on pretence of aſſiſting the Republic of Genoa, he could not be ſurprized, ſhould a fleet and army be ſent thither, with a view of reſcuing thoſe brave Iſlanders from the ſhackles forging for them.

They write from Gibraltar, that detachments from the Spaniſh garriſons of Grenada, Mercia, &c. had juſt embarked on board ſome men of war and tranſports at Malaga, to reinforce the citadel of Ceuta, on the ſouth-ſide of the Streights mouth, at preſent inveſted on the land ſide by an army of Moors.

Auguſt 12. Wedneſday evening the King of Denmark landed at Dover. And

Yeſterday evening, about half paſt ſix of the clock, his Majeſty arrived in perfect health at the apartments prepared for him at St. James's. His retinue conſiſted of four poſt-chaiſes and four, and fifteen ſervants on horſeback. They came over Weſtminſter Bridge, and proceeded through the Park, amidſt a prodigious concourſe of people.

His Majeſty is of a fair complexion, has a fine open countenance, flaxen hair, aquiline noſe, and eyes remarkably ſparkling; is of middle ſtature, and was dreſſed in green and gold.

Laſt night there were illuminations, bonfires, ringing of bells, and other demonſtrations of joy, on account of the arrival of the King of Denmark.

His Daniſh Majeſty is not yet twenty years of age, being born on the ſecond of January, 1749.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter has ordered a plan of a regular fortified camp to be made in Cranbourn Lodge, mounted with cannon, in order to be inſtructed in the art of gunnery, and every thing neceſſary in the military branch.

They write from Warſaw, that Prince Repnin received an expreſs from Peterſburgh on the 17th ult. in the evening, and next morning diſpatched Col. Ingolſtrom to Col. Bock, who was before Cracow, with orders to ſtorm that city.

According to the laſt advices from Poland, it is computed that the riotous Peaſants of the Ukraine had maſſacred upwards of ten thouſand perſons, of all ages and conditions. Moſt of the Poliſh Lords have ſuffered greatly: Ten towns, and 130 villages, belonging to the Count Potocki, Waywode of Kiovia, have been ſacked; and many others laid waſte. The Inſurgents carried fire and ſword even to the frontiers of Tartary.

The brave Paſchal Paoli, General of the Corſicans, being ſome time ſince aſked how long he would hold out, ſhould the French aſſiſt the Genoeſe in an expedition againſt Corſica, replied, "Till Death---for life is not worth the keeping, unleſs "we can preſerve too our Liberty!"

His Majeſty's frigate Huſſar, Hyde Parker, Eſq; Commander, is ordered to be refitted at Cork, and to be got in immediate readineſs, for convoying the tranſports deſtined to carry the 64th and 65th regiments of foot to Boſton in New-England.

An expreſs is arrived over land from the Eaſt-Indies; and, it is ſaid, the news is not agreeable.

Auguſt 13. Yeſterday his Majeſty received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. at St. James's, on account of its being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Same day the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the room of the late Dr. Secker.

A morning paper ſays, there are 4000 troops ordered for Boſton, which, it is thought, will ſufficiently intimidate thoſe people to comply with the laws enacted in England; eſpecially as the other Colonies ſeem to have deſerted them, the congreſs which they had entered into being broke.

Letters from Paris of the 1ſt inſtant, ſay, that a report prevails there, that Count de Marbœuf, Commander of the French troops in Corſica, having marched a body of them beyond the limits preſcribed by a former treaty, General Paoli had attacked and repulſed him.

Accounts by this day's mails inform us, that a new Confederacy is formed at Cſnin, about 12 miles from Thorn; but that ſome detachments of Ruſſian troops were immediately ſent to ſuppreſs it. The Confederacy at Vielun is entirely aboliſhed.

Yeſterday there was a very grand Levee at St. James's, at which the King of Demark was preſent, being introduced to his Majeſty by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt. and afterwards dined in his own apartments.

Yeſterday about five o' clock in the afternoon, the King of Denmark paid a viſit to their Majeſties at the Queen's Palace.

And the ſame evening about ſix o' clock, his Daniſh Majeſty viſited her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales at Carlton-houſe.

A letter from Calais gives the following account of the arrival and reception of the King of Denmark at that place:---"On Tueſday, about five in the afternoon, his Daniſh Majeſty arrived here, in a coach drawn by eight horſes, and after receiving the compliments of the nobility, officers, and others, he walked round the ramparts, and then to the Market-place, where the ſoldiers were drawn up, and performed their exerciſe; from thence he went to the Play, and afterwards to the Town-Hall, where a ſplendid entertainment was provided, during which a grand fire-work was played: The Town was finely illuminated, and flags were hung out at moſt of the houſes in the place."

As ſoon as the King of Denmark came to St. James's, he was immediately waited on by the Earl of Hertford, and Lord Falmouth, to compliment him on his arrival.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, ſeveral of the foreign Miniſters, &c. waited on his Daniſh Majeſty, to compliment him on his ſafe arrival.

This day a great number of the Nobility waited on his Daniſh Majeſty, to pay their compliments on the ſame occaſion.

The daily expence of his Majeſty the King of Denmark, during his abode in England, for himſelf, domeſtics, retinue, &c. which he defrays himſelf, is ſaid to amount to 1000 l. per day.

Laſt night the King of Denmark honoured Ranelagh Gardens with his preſence; after which his Majeſty, accompanied by ſeveral of the Nobility, went to the houſe of Sir Thomas Robinſon, where an elegant ſupper was provided.

It is ſaid diſpatches of a very intereſting nature have this week been received at the Secretary of State's Office, from Gibraltar.

According to recent letters from Senegal, the French Governor of Goree is accuſed of making uſe of the moſt villainous practices, to enthral the Engliſh in a war with divers potent Princes on the African coaſt.

Betts of 100 guineas to 10 were offered a few evenings ſince at a Coffee-houſe at the weſt end of the town, that there will be no war between England and France for three years to come.

A certain perſon of diſtinction (a man of pleaſure) being lately aſked by a friend his opinion of the conſtitution of G----B-----, replied, "The conſtitution of E-----d, and the conſtitution of your humble ſervant, are alike----in a d---'d rotten condition; tho' I muſt own I have the advantage, for I have the aſſiſtance of an able ſurgeon; but, by G-d, our poor country is committed to the care of a parcel of quacks.

Auguſt 16. This evening the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford will give a grand ſupper and ball, at which his Daniſh Majeſty, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, ſeveral foreign miniſters, &c. will be preſent.

His Grace the Duke of New-Caſtle is preparing a magnificent entertainment for his Daniſh Majeſty at Claremont.

We hear that great preparations are making at Lord Shelburne's Houſe in Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare, and at the Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham's, in Groſvenor-ſquare, for grand entertainments for his Daniſh Majeſty next week.

There are ſaid to be more French noblemen now in London, than ever there were Engliſh at any one time in Paris.

We are told that Paoli, General of the Corſicans, has ſent over very advantageons offers to any Engliſh ſea officer, who ſhall engage in his ſervice.

They write from Breſt, that a detachment of 300 military cadets had juſt embarked on board a frigate of war, to ſerve in the French troops in Corſica.

We hear that every thing was quiet at Senegal when the laſt advices were received from thence, notwithſtanding ſome late reports to the contrary.

This day a board of trade was held at the Plantation-Office, Whitehall, when ſundry petitions, &c. from the Weſt-Indies, and North-America, were laid before the commiſſioners by their reſpective colony agents.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that, by their accounts from Corſica, 2550 of the French troops in that iſland have already deſerted, and that in a ſingle week the number amounted to 317, amongſt whom were two ſerjeants, and five corporals. Beſides this, they ſay that great

ſickneſs prevails amongſt them, and eſpecially in the neighbourhood of San Fiorenzo, where ſeveral are daily carried off.

They write from Berlin, that a regiment of Pruſſian Huſſars has entered Lithuania, and taken poſt in the ſtaroſty belonging to the houſe of Brandeboug; and that ſome corps of light cavalry are alſo poſted on the frontiers of Sileſia and Ducal Pruſſia, in order to prevent the troubles from being communicated thereto.

A letter from the Lower-Elbe ſays, "moſt of all the German public papers inform us that the Ruſſians have been obliged, for the ſecond time, to retire from before Cracow; adding, that the King of Poland has reſolved to leave Warſaw, and that having loſt a part of his revenues, his Majeſty was obliged to ſtop all the penſions which he had granted.

General Nummers is arrived at Warſaw from Prag in Lithuania, with three regiments of Ruſſians, under marching orders for Cracow.

On the other hand a detachment from the Confederates of Cracow, has entered ſome villages in the principality of Oſſe in Sileſia, and pillaged them, ſuppoſing them to belong to the Reformed.

They write from Warſaw, that the Ruſſian General Apraxin, is marched, with a large body of troops, into the mountains on the frontiers of Hungary, in order to cut off the retreat of the Confederates of Sanock, who have joined thoſe of Warſaw.

By other letters we learn, that three Poliſh regiments, which were going to join the Confederates of Pilzen, have been defeated by the Ruſſians; and that ſeveral couriers are arrived at Warſaw, from the Ruſſian camp before Cracow; but all that has tranſpired is, that the Confederates have lately made ſeveral ſallies, the ſucceſs of which is not known.

[For more European NEWS, &c. ſee the Second Page of the Sheet.]

BOSTON, Septemper 29.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, Sept. 23. A. M. 1768.

MR. Bowdoin, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Tyler, purſuant to the appointment of the council yeſterday, reported to the board an anſwer to his Excellency's propoſal for the accommodation of the troops; which anſwer being conſidered and amended, is agreed to by the board.

The board was informed by the ſecretary, that the weather being ſo ſtormy the Governor will not be in town to day, and deſires they will meet him at the Province-Houſe to morrow ten o'clock, A. M.

Saturday, Sept. 24, 1768. *The weather continuing ſtormy, his Excellency did not come to town till the afternoon, when the council waited upon him with their anſwer.*

An alteration being propoſed in the ſaid anſwer, it was agreed by the council to meet Monday morning, nine o'clock, the 26th inſtant, to conſider it; and his Excellency informed the council, that their anſwer might then be given to the ſecretary to be delivered to him, without any further meeting thereon.

Sept. 26. *A. M. The council met, and agreed to the alteration; and then delivered the ſaid anſwer to the ſecretary.*

The ANSWER follows.

THE board have taken into their further conſideration General Gage's letter, and the extract from Lord Hillſborough's letter, communicated by his Excellency on the 19th inſtant, relative to the reception and accommodation of the troops in the ſaid letter and extract mentioned, and have alſo conſidered his Excellency's propoſal of the 22d inſtant, relating to the manufactory houſe in Boſton, that they would authorize him to take meaſures for fitting up the ſaid building for the reception of ſo many of the ſaid troops as it will conveniently accommodate. They have alſo attentively conſidered the act of parliament, providing, among other things, for the quartering and billeting the ſaid troops, and they find that the civil officers in the ſaid act mentioned, and no others, are thereby empowered and "required to quarter "and billet the officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in the "barracks provided in the colonies; and if there ſhall not be ſuffi-"cient room in the ſaid barracks for the officers and ſoldiers, then, and "in ſuch caſe only, to quarter and billet the reſidue" of them in ſuch manner as in the ſaid act is further and very particularly directed. Now it appears by this paragraph of the ſaid act, that in any colony where there are barracks, the ſaid officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice ſhall be quartered and billeted in ſuch barracks, and in no other place, unleſs there ſhall not be ſufficient room in the barracks. With reſpect to this colony, the government of it, in the beginning of the late war, by their order, cauſed barracks to be built at Caſtle William, for the very purpoſe of accommodating his Majeſty's troops, whenever it ſhould be neceſſary for them to come hither; under which order the Governor and council are authoriſed to provide quarters in the ſaid barracks for ſuch troops, and thoſe barracks are ſufficient to accommodate about one thouſand men, which number, it is ſaid, the two regiments ordered from Halifax will not exceed: Thoſe regiments therefore which are the firſt expected, the ſaid act of parliament requires to be quartered in the ſaid barracks.

General Gage, however, in his letter aforeſaid mentions, that one of the ſaid regiments is ordered for the preſent to Caſtle William, the other to the town of Boſton: But it will be no diſreſpect to the General to ſay, that no order whatſoever coming from a leſs authority than his Majeſty and parliament, can ſupercede an act of parliament. And it is plain the General had no intention that the ſaid order ſhould, as he concludes his letter by deſiring the governor to ſee that the ſaid troops are provided with quarters on their arrival in this government as by law directed. The ſaid act alſo provides, "that if any military "officer ſhall take upon himſelf to quarter ſoldiers in any of his Ma-"jeſty's dominions in America, otherwiſe than is limited and allowed "by this act, or ſhall uſe or offer any menace or compulſion," &c. he ſhall be "ipſo facto caſhiered, and be utterly diſabled to have or "hold any military employment in his Majeſty's ſervice." His Excellency therefore, as the board apprehend, muſt clearly ſee, by examining the ſaid act, that it is not in the power of the board to provide quarters for the ſaid regiments as deſtined, till the barracks at Caſtle-William, and the inns, livery-ſtables, and other houſes, mentioned in the ſaid act, ſhall be full; (in which, "and no other caſe, and "upon no other account, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor "and council" to take the meaſures they are directed to by the ſaid act for the reception of his Majeſty's forces) nor of conſequence to authorize his Excellency to take meaſures for fitting up the manufactory houſe, agreeable to his propoſal.

The quartering of troops in the body *of the town, before the barracks are full, is not only contrary to the act of parliament, but would be inconſiſtent with the peace of the town, whoſe peace and welfare, as alſo the peace and welfare of the province, in general, it is the duty, intereſt and inclination of the board to promote, and which in every way conſiſtent with law, they will endeavour to promote to the utmoſt of their ability.*

As the board on the 19th inſtant, when the letters above-mentioned were firſt communicated to them, adviſed that his Excellency give proper orders for the accommodation of one of the Halifax *regiments in the barracks at* Caſtle William, *ſo they now further adviſe, that his Excellency give like orders for the accommodation of the other* Halifax *regiment in the ſaid barracks.*

With regard to the two regiments ordered from Ireland *to* Boſton, *the board doubt not that proviſion will be made for their accommodation, agreeable to the act aforeſaid.*

That the board might be better able to give their advice in regard to the regiments ordered hither, they thought it neceſſary, that the whole of Lord Hillſborough's *letter, ſo far as it related to the ſaid regiments, and to the occaſion and deſign of their coming, ſhould be communicated to them, and they accordingly deſired his Excellency to communicate it. But though his Excellency was pleaſed to tell them, he ſhould very probably lay the whole of it before the board in ſuch parcels, and at ſuch times, as he thought proper, yet as they apprehend the propriety of their own conduct, in a great meaſure, depends on the communication of the whole of it together, they again requeſt his Excellency to favour them with it.*

With regard to the occaſion of the ſaid regiments being ordered to Boſton, *his Excellency, on being aſked, informed the board, that he apprehended the* Halifax *regiments were ordered hither in conſequence of the riots in* March *laſt, and the two Iriſh regiments in conſequence of that of the* 10th *of* June *laſt. On which the board are obliged to obſerve, that they are fully perſuaded his Majeſty's miniſters could never have judged it either neceſſary or expedient to go into ſuch extraordinary meaſures as thoſe of ſending troops hither, unleſs in the repreſentations made from hence by ſome ill-minded perſons, the ſaid riots had been greatly magnified and exaggerated.*

With reſpect to what happened on the 18th of March, *which was a day of rejoicing, and on ſuch days diſorders are not uncommon in populous places, it was too inconſiderable to make it a ſubject of repreſentation, and could not have been made the ſubject of ſo injurious an one, but by perſons diſpoſed to bring miſery and diſtreſs upon the town and province.*

In regard to the riot of the 10th *of* June, *of which the board have repeatedly expreſſed their abhorrence, and have adviſed, that the perpetrators of it ſhould be proſecuted by the Attorney-General, the board have, in their anſwer to his Excellency's repreſentation, laid before them the* 27th *of* July *laſt, given a juſt account of the occaſion of that riot; and as they apprehend it neceſſary that the ſaid account, together with all the proceedings at that time, ſhould be made public, they again deſire his Excellency will order the ſaid repreſentation and anſwer to be printed, as ſoon as may be, in the public news-papers."*

Yeſterday morning came to anchor in Nantaſket harbour, 6 of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, from Halifax, having on board the 14th and 29th regiments. The men of war are the Launceſton, the Mermaid, the Glaſgow, the Senegal, the Martin, the Bonetta, and the Magdalene armed ſchooner; they left Halifax on Monday, the 19th inſtant, and on Saturday laſt, in the ſtorm, the Beaver man of war, and the Hope armed ſchooner, parted from them, which are not yet arrived.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt arrived from Briſtol, in the Snow Anna, James Ruſſell, Maſter, now lying off Market-ſtreet Wharff,

A NUMBER of likely ENGLISH and WELCH SERVANTS, chiefly brought up to the Farming Buſineſs; a few Tradeſmen, ſome Women and Boys, all in good Health, whoſe Times, agreeable to Indenture, are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD, who hath for Sale, on board ſaid Veſſel, a Quantity of beſt fine SALT.

NEAVE and HARMAN,

Have for ſale, juſt now imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain SPARKS,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of the beſt ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, of the moſt faſhionable Colours, which they are now opening, at their Store, the Corner of Second and Spruce Streets.

JUST IMPORTED by PHILIP WILSON,

And to be ſold at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, at the Chineſe Balcony, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet corner, viz.

BLANKETS, rugs, Indian blanketing, duffils, bearſkins, fearnoughts, whitney ſhags, frizes, beaver coatings, broad and forreſt cloths, plains, keſeys, ſpotted and plain ſwanſkins, bays, red, white and embоſſed flannels, embоſſed durants or Mecklenburgs, Hungarian checks, bird-eye, Venetian poplin, dorſetteans, damaſks, calimancoes, ruſſels, camblets, durants, tammies, yarn and worſted ſtockings, worſted gloves, mitts and breeches pieces, ſcarlet and drab coloured cloaks and cardinals; alſo cottons, chintzes, calicoes, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, Iriſh and Ruſſia brown and white ſheetings, Ruſſia diapers, drabs, towelling and ravens duck, Scotch ozenbrigs, hempen Ruſſia, diapers and tablecloths, Flanders-ticks, jacconot, book, &c. muſlins, long lawns, clear lawns, cambricks, taffeties, and perſians, a neat aſſortment of collar velvets, and womens black velvets, with a variety of haberdaſhery, &c. &c. too numerous to particularize. Where are alſo to be had, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard, and yard 3-8ths and 6-qr. checks, ſtripes, ticks, bed bunts, cotton velvets, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linen, flowered modes, pelongs, ſattins, ribbons, black ſilk ſtockings, felt hats, ſeamens bound hats, Engliſh ſail-cloth, buckrams, &c. &c. &c. all which he will ſell on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. Said WILSON has a few tubs of butter, and ſome tons of bar iron to diſpoſe of.

For Charleſtown, *South-Carolina*,

The BRIGANTINE BETSY, ROBERT PATTERSON, COMMANDER;

Will ſail ſoon, having about Half her Cargoe ready to put on board, and has moſt excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander on board, at Meſſieurs Mortons Wharff, juſt above the Drawbridge, where are to be diſpoſed of the Times of a few Lancaſhire Girls.

WHereas I John Fareis did in a former Gazette adverтiſe for ſale a houſe and lot, oppoſite Captain Nixon's and Captain Edgar's, in the city of Philadelphia, ſince which my ſon, William Fareis hath undertaken, in an ungenerous manner, to advertiſe in the laſt week's Gazette to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing the ſaid premiſes, thereby falſly aſſerting, that the ſole right in the premiſes was veſted in him. Now I do hereby give this public notice, that the matters in diſpute are thus circumſtanced. When I bought the houſe and lot aforeſaid, I did not get a deed for the ſame to myſelf, but had the ſame conveyed to my ſon Samuel Fareis, and took his bond for 250 l. in order to have it in my power to levy on the premiſes, in caſe of neceſſity; however about 4 years ago my ſaid ſon Samuel departed this life inteſtate, whereupon I applied to council for advice how to act in this caſe, and was directed to get my ſon William to take upon him the adminiſtration of his brother Samuel's eſtate, to whom the ſame was in due form committed; whereupon my ſaid ſon William, in open court, confeſſed a judgment for the aforeſaid bond, in conſequence of which the ſaid houſe and lot was taken in execution by the Sheriff, and by him to me ſold at a public ſale, and afterwards confirmed by the ſaid Sheriff's deed poll; and ſhortly after I mortgaged the ſame to Oſwald Peele for 100 l. which now remains unpaid, and in whoſe executors hands the deeds now remain. And further, that I never did in any manner make over the ſaid premiſes to my ſaid ſon William; ſo that from what has been ſaid, I think it will clearly appear to the publick, in what an unjuſt and cruel manner he has uſed me, which he could have nothing to induce thereto, unleſs to afflict my mind in my old age, in order to bring my grey hairs ſooner with ſorrow to the grave. JOHN FARRIS. ¶

Cheſter Goal, October 10, 1768.

NOW in cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, committed on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a man who calls himſelf JOHN WELSH, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a darkiſh complexion, has ſhort dark coloured hair, thin viſaged, and ſeems to be fooliſh; had on, when committed, a light coloured cloth coat, a pair of old nankeen breeches, a tow ſhirt, a felt hat, and coarſe ſhoes. Alſo a Negroe man, who ſays his name is Dick, and that he belongs to Mr. John Adams, near Baltimore-Town; he had a gun with him. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be diſcharged in ſix weeks after the date hereof, according to law, by JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler. ‡

N. B. Whereas a man, who calls himſelf William Liviſton, was committed to my cuſtody, about 3 months ago, as a runaway ſervant, belonging to Nathaniel Stinſon, in Lancaſter county, and was advertiſed by me, in the Gazette, in July laſt, and, as no body has come to take him out, theſe are to acquaint the ſaid Nathaniel Stinſon, that if he don't come and take him out in 6 weeks from this date, he will be diſcharged according to law.

STOLEN in the night of the 4th inſt. from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New Britain townſhip, Bucks county, a dark grey MARE, about 14 hands high, paces pretty well, trots ſome, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, three years old laſt ſpring. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward, or Twenty Shillings for the mare alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JONATHAN MASON.

JUST arrived from Cork, in the Ship Myrtilla, Captain Caton, SERVANT BOYS and GIRLS, from 12 to 18 Years of Age, among which are Hatters, Taylors, Houſe Carpenters, Joyners, Barbers, &c. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, who has alſo for Sale, beſt Cork Roſe Butter, Engliſh Cheeſe, London Porter, beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea, &c

MADE his eſcape from Glouceſter county goal, on the 18th ult. a certain HENRY BIDDLE, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; ſlim made, of a dark complexion, ſtrait hair, and has a ſour look; had on an old brown bearſkin jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid BIDDLE, and brings him to Glouceſter goal, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward; or if ſecured in any other goal, ſo as he may be had again, Twenty Shillings, paid by

§ JOSIAH CHATTIN, Goaler.

STOCKING MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS BOND, junior, at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, the corner of Norris's-alley, carries on all the branches of the American ſtocking manufacture, in ſuch manner as he hopes will entitle him to encouragement; and has now on hand, a quantity of excellent worſted, cotton, thread, milled yarn, and milled worſted ſtockings, of various colours and ſizes, alſo cotton caps, which he will ſell, for caſh only, on moderate terms; and propoſes, for the convenience of the public, to keep for ſale, combed wooll of different colours; he will comb wooll, and make ſtockings of yarn brought him, for farmers, or others, that may apply, at the loweſt price, and gives the beſt prices for good clean fleece and ſkin wooll, well dreſſed flax, clean cotton, fine cotton and linen yarn, green or bleached. Well recommended people may be employed in ſpinning and knitting, at ſaid manufactory.

To be lett, by ſaid Thomas Bond, a good bake houſe, and two dwelling-houſes, in Gray's-alley.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, will be ſold, by public vendue, on the premiſes, in Plumſted townſhip, Bucks county, on the 22d day of October inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 100 acres of unimproved land, lining with Durham road at one end, and Stump road at one ſide of it, extraordinary well timbered, a good part of which may be made meadow of, about 50 acres of which is good wheat land, all inclinable to be good paſture land; its ſituation, in the fork of two great roads, renders it pleaſant, and ſuitable for any ſort of country public buſineſs, &c. part of the real eſtate of James Hart, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JANE HART, adminiſtratrix.

N. B. Thoſe having demands againſt the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted; and thoſe that are indebted, to pay immediately. ❋

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from Kingſbury Furnace, Mine Bank, near Baltimore town, viz.

WILLIAM HATTON (otherwiſe Jackſon) a convict ſervant, and by trade a ſtocking weaver, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a down look, and a very remarkable way of ſtaring any body in the face that ſpeaks to him; he has a ſcar from the corner of his mouth to his chin, ſtout made, freſh complexion, and light brown hair; had on, and took with him, a new ozenbrigs ſhirt, that had never been waſhed, cotton country made, and one fearnought jacket, ozenbrigs trowſers, a pair Engliſh ſalls, with metal buckles, and felt hat, bound round with black binding.

Negroe CYRUS, a ſtout well made fellow, and ſpeaks very gruff; had on a cotton and fearnought jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt, ſhort ozenbrigs trowſers, Monmouth cap, and a pair of Engliſh flatts, nailed all round.

THOMAS STRINGER, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſhort brown hair, has two moles on his face, ſpeaks pretty faſt; had on a white Ruſſia drab coat, fine linen ſhirt, white double breaſted cotton jacket, ozenbrigs breeches, thread ſtockings, country made pumps, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, a pretty good felt hat, and ſundry other things unknown. The ſaid Stringer went off by himſelf the firſt of the month.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Runaways, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive Fifty Shillings for each of the two convicts, and Thirty Shillings for the Negroe, if taken in the province; and if out of the province, Three Pounds each, for William Hatton, and Thomas Stringer, and Two Pounds for Negroe Cyrus, paid by FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

Kingſbury Furnace, Auguſt 31, 1768.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Friend, from London; the Rebecca, Captain Willock, from Liverpool; and the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Glaſgow, and to be ſold, on the very loweſt terms, for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN MITCHELL,

At his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets, and next door to Mr. William Moore's,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, living in Kent county, Maryland, about ſix years ago, a certain JOHN BOYER, but has changed his name to JOHN SEILER, born in Maryland, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, a dark complexion, black hair, tied behind, an agreeable countenance, very much given to ſtrong liquor, but very quiet in the ſame; he is a very good farmer, and it is ſuppoſed he is now at Egg-harbour, or Morris's river. Whoever takes up the ſaid John Boyer, alias Sailer, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL SIMMONS. ‡

For Charleſtown, South-Carolina,

The BRIGANTINE PRINCE of WALES, *THOMAS MASON*, Commander;

Will ſail as ſoon as poſſible. For freight or paſſage apply to Capt. GEORGE NOARTH, ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid COMMANDER, at Mr. Thomas Clifford's wharff.

A parcel of fine clean TURPENTINE, in tierces, to be ſold by ſaid LUNAN.

For BRISTOL,

The Ship CHALKLEY, PETER YOUNG, Commander,

Expected to ſail in 3 Weeks, having moſt of her Loading ready to go on Board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to ſaid Maſter on board, at their Wharff. The *Chalkley* is a new Cedar built Ship, a prime Sailer, and has excellent accommodations for Paſſengers.

October 20, 1768. NUMB. 2078.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number VII.

Each leader ſtrives to draw the rabble
With zeal and noiſes formidable,
And make all cries about the town
Join throats to cry---the BISHOPS down.
No ſow-gelder doth blow his horn
*To geld a cat, but cries---*REFORM.
The oyſter women lock their fiſh up,
*And trudge away to cry---*No Biſhop.

BUTLER.

PEACE to thy manes honeſt BUTLER! much labor doſt thou ſave me in turning over the muſty volumes of the learned; for ſtill, in the mother tongue, thou haſt a *motto* ready for my ſubject.---As thou art now, I hope, in a place of love, from which my charity would not even exclude Dr. MAYHEW, the hero of my preſent number, gladly would I know, if BISHOPS can poſſibly come there, what paſſes between *him* and *them?* Is enmity now at an end? Or does the Doctor, like a ſullen *champion ghoſt*, ſtill eye them with diſdain, as "*the mitred lordly ſucceſſors of the fiſhermen of* Galilee?" Does he ſtill "*with horror*" conſider the CHURCH, over which they preſided while on earth, as "*an enormous hierarchy, aſcending, by various gradations, from the* DIRT *to the* SKIES?"---So he ſpoke, and ſo he wrote, while actuated with human paſſions here below! what ſays he now? A meſſage from him to his brethren might do them much good, and ſave me, perhaps, much trouble---But I wiſh in vain----the *dead* will not hear me; or, if they hear, they will not anſwer---I muſt turn then to the *living*, and purſue my plan.

I was obſerving, in the concluſion of my laſt number, that it ſeems to have been a ſettled agreement between *Preſbyterians* and *Independents*, that the Church in *America* ſhould ſuffer no reſt, but ſtill be purſued by them, as it were, by alternate attacks and fury. No ſooner, therefore, was it found that the charges levelled againſt the Society, and their Miſſionaries, by the *Preſbyterian hiſtorian* of *New-York*, had paſſed unnoticed, and that his work was like to prove but a *mortal* one,---than the Independent *Boſton* champion, the great Dr. MAYHEW, like another GOLIAH, appears in the field, with all the *old* artillery, that had been ſo often played off againſt the Church, charged *a-new*, and *double*. The reader will obſerve above, what a dreadful volley he lets fly at the *Biſhops* and *Hierarchy*, as it were, at the firſt onſet----but that is little to what follows----

"The *Church* herſelf, is a perſecuting Church *(a)*----Her conſtitution and worſhip *unſcriptural*" *(b)*---Her miniſters in *New-England* dare to wear jovial countenances *(c)*----"They come into *New-England* ſheepfold, by indirect pretences, as *thieves* and *robbers (d)* gaming, ſwearing, *&c.* are beyond all compariſon more frequent in *New-England*, ſince the Church prevailed there, than before *(e)*---There is leſs real religion than if the Society's money expended there, had been ſunk in the ocean *(f)*---He never knew a proſelyte from his Church to ours, brought back to a Chriſtian life *(g)*---If Churchmen were exempted from miniſterial taxes in *New-England*, almoſt all who love their money better than any thing elſe might, in a few years, have adorned the communion of the Church." *(h)*

Mighty kind, all this, to the members of the Church in *New-England!*---And now what ſays the benevolent Doctor to the Society, and the members of the Church, in *Old-England?*---Why "the Society have, in a great meaſure, neglected the ends of their inſtitution *(i)*---Their eſſays for converting the Savages have been ſparing and feeble---Mr. *Barclay* had not half a proper ſupport---the miſſion was *ſtarved*, and he could obtain no ſalary for an interpreter or ſchool-maſter" *(k)*---On account of all which conduct of the Society, the good Doctor holds out to them "the guilt of *Annanias* and *Sapphira*." *(l)*

I ſhall conclude my quotations from the Doctor with one ſtroke more at the *Biſhops*---"He cannot think (he ſays) of the Church of *England* gaining ground to *any great degree*, and eſpecially of ſeeing Biſhops fixed here, without *great reluctance (m)*---He hopes in GOD, that point will never be earned *(n)*---The ſtate of religion (he tells us) is much better amongſt thoſe of his own communion in *America*, than in *England*, under the immediate eye and documents of the venerable Biſhops." *(o)* And now comes the fineſt ſtroke of all-----He ſays he cannot think of the Church, and *ſtood of Epiſcopacy*, thus following good Independents to *America*, "without calling to mind (though he declares without applying) the paſſage in the Revelation---*of the* WOMAN *flying into the wilderneſs from the face of the* SERPENT; *and the ſerpent caſting out of his mouth water, as a flood after the woman, that he might cauſe her to be carried away of the flood.*" *(p)*

And now Mr. *Centinel*, what think you of your Maſter MAYHEW? Have you ſuch a grand flight in all your work as this, viz.---*That your good party is the flying* WOMAN, *and the Church and Biſhops the purſuing* SERPENT? Why could you not, when retailing Dr. *Mayhew*, give us ſome of his beſt touches----but perhaps he did not ſuit you in every thing. For, furious as he is in certain places, he has ſpoiled the whole by conceſſions in other places. Although he belabors the Society ſo vehemently, and preſents them with the guilt of *Annanias* and *Sapphira*----yet (good man) he declares it "by no means his intention to charge that venerable body with any wilful known miſconduct, or *improper applications of monies*, even though any incautious expreſſion ſhould at firſt view have that appearance." For no one, he ſays, "who ever read their *charter*, can poſſibly imagine that their care and charity ought to be confined to the Heathen ſlaves in, or the Savages bordering on, the plantations."

Again, although "Biſhops are mitred lordly ſucceſſors of the "fiſhermen of *Galilee*; though they have aſcended from the *dirt* "to the *ſkies*; though they are *ſerpents*, ſpewing out whole floods "to drown the *good woman*"----yet he declares, all this while, that he is not ſpeaking one word of any Biſhops that live in the preſent age, but thoſe that lived near a century ago---for he would not have it thought that "he deſigns to diſhonor the "more moderate and Chriſtian ſpirit of the *Engliſh* Biſhops ſince "the Revolution, and particularly of this day, by comparing it "to the perſecuting anti-chriſtian ſpirit of many prelates ante-"cedent to that glorious æra."

Amazing this! Though there is leſs religion in *New-England*, than if the Society's money had been ſunk in the ocean, yet he does not charge them with improper application of their money---Though he has deſcribed Biſhops as monſters, yet he has no fault to find with thoſe that have lived ſince the Revolution---What then, in the name of ſenſe, has the man been writing about all this while?---Surely he did not expect that the King was to ſend over to *America* any Biſhops that lived before the Revolution, for they are all *dead* long ſince.

"Why, then, ſuch diſmal apprehenſions? Why ſuch outcries? Where are the perſecutors? Where is the dragon? All the world muſt ſee---the Doctor himſelf might have ſeen, that his declamation was quite foreign to the purpoſe, and on his firſt recollection, he ſhould have been aſhamed of it, and have ſtruck it out. But paternal tenderneſs would not let him deſtroy ſo pathetic a rant, on ſo darling a ſubject."---

This laſt paragraph I copy from an anſwer given to the Doctor in his life-time. For although moſt of the attacks made upon the Church in *America*, before the Doctor's publication, were ſuffered to paſs unnoticed; yet, as by theſe conceſſions, which he made here and there, when his raging fits were a little off, he appeared to be under ſome compunctions of mind, that might at length open him to conviction; it was judged that an anſwer, in the ſpirit of moderation and truth, might not be wholly thrown away upon him. This anſwer was marked in every line with that benevolence of temper, that force of argument, that amiable decorum, and yet dignity of expreſſion, which characterized an illuſtrious prelate lately deceaſed, to whom it hath been generally aſcribed---I mean the great and good Archbiſhop SECKER---at mention of whoſe name every true ſon of the *Church*, every lover of primitive integrity, piety, and unaffected ſimplicity of manners, muſt drop a tear, as for a father loſt!

Rude as the Doctor's attack on the Church was, although (as he confeſſes in his ſecond piece) his expreſſions were "too harſh and irritating," yet the anſwerer never forgets himſelf or his own character. He calmly tells him, that "if mitres offend him, our Biſhops wear none---if they are ſtiled lords, it is becauſe, by the ancient conſtitution of our country, they ſit in the upper houſe of parliament;" and adds (what he ſtill farther proved by his own example) "that men may be *lords* without being *lordly*." As to *fiſhermen of Galilee*, the anſwerer ſays, that he cannot tell whether the Doctor means "that all miniſters of Chriſt ſhould follow ſome trade, nor whether he follows any himſelf---but that reviling his brethren is certainly a very bad one."

As to the charge of perſecution, our anſwerer obſerves, "that the lawfulneſs of it is no doctrine of the *Church*---that Diſſenters did not ſuffer their hardſhips in *England*, on account of their religious tenets, but becauſe, in general, their avowed aim was, not an exemption for themſelves, but the deſtruction of the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment---that on this, they were treated too ſeverely, and they returned the treatment to the full, as ſoon as they were able, in the total overthrow of Church and State." He puts him in mind of the doctrine held by the *New-England* platform, "*that Hereſy is to be reſtrained and puniſhed by the civil magiſtrate*"----a doctrine which, without an *eſtabliſhment*, has been more rigorouſly carried into execution in that country, than ever it was by the Church at home---for the confirmation of which, the teſtimony of a third party is appealed to, namely, the *Quakers*; who affirm, *that they who had loudly cried out of the tyranny and oppreſſion of the Biſhops in* Old-England, *from whom they fled, when ſettled in a place where they had liberty to govern, made their little finger of cruelty bigger than ever they found the loins of the Biſhops.* *

But I diſmiſs this charge of perſecution for the preſent, which (on account of ſome old miſtakes, that are to be lamented on both ſides) is ſtill unjuſtly kept up againſt one of the mildeſt *Churches* on earth, and if our antagoniſts are not ſatisfied with what has been already hinted on this head, I ſhall take another opportunity of comparing notes fully with them upon it.

The anſwerer to Dr. *Mayhew*, afterwards proceeds to the charge repeated from Mr. *Smith*'s hiſtory (which I have already taken notice of) that Mr. *Barclay*'s miſſion was *ſtarved* for want of ſupport, and broken up for want of an interpreter----This charge, both by Mr. *Smith* and Dr. *Mayhew*, appears to have been perverſly taken from a letter to Mr. *Sergeant* from Mr. *Barclay*, *June* 11th, 1736, ſoon after he went among the *Indians*, and before he was in orders, or in the Society's ſervice as a Miſſionary, and when he was laboring under his firſt difficulties in learning the language. Mr. *Barclay* himſelf declares, that when he came to his miſſion, "he found the Society, at all times, "anxiouſly ſollicitous to encourage him; that they readily con-"ſented to the eſtabliſhment of two *Indian* ſchools; that they "ordered him to employ an *interpreter*" (not indeed to interpret in his *preaching*, but to aſſiſt in the inſtruction of the youth) "but that the old *interpreter* being dead, he could never meet "with any other qualified for the office; that his ſubſiſtence "was comfortable; that he never broke up his miſſion on ac-"count of any backwardneſs of the venerable ſociety to ſupport "him; but from an unavoidable neceſſity, on account of baſe "inſinuations infuſed, by an ill-deſigning party, into the minds "of the *Indians*, juſt before the breaking out of the *French* "war"---All which, both Mr. *Smith* and Dr. *Mayhew* muſt have well known. And here, I hope the reader will not think I have dwelt too long on theſe particulars; for they are material to ſhew what ſpirit the antagoniſts of the Church have, and to what ſhifts they are reduced, in ſeeking matter to vilify her.

The anſwerer to Dr. *Mayhew* proceeds farther to inform him of all the pains and expence of the Society, in eſtabliſhing many *Indian* miſſions, which he deigns not to take notice of; and mentions from the Doctor's own words, the *great diſcouragements that have been, and ſtill are, in attempting to chriſtianize the* Indians"---Diſcouragements, which all ſides muſt labor with, till GOD's own time comes for converting them, and till he finds inſtruments worthy of this great honor: Till then, neither ſide ſhould reproach the other, for want of that ſucceſs which GOD alone can give. There are now large funds in the hands of the Preſbyterians and Independents themſelves, expreſly for *Indian* miſſions: And I wiſh there never may be more cauſe to reproach them with negligence in the execution of their truſt, or perverſion of the fund, than there has been to reproach the truly venerable Society.

The next endeavor of Dr. *Mayhew*'s anſwerer, is to quiet his apprehenſions about *American* Biſhops----But the *Centinel* thinks that he himſelf is the man that has hit upon the true *valid* arguments againſt an *American* Epiſcopate, and it ſeems would be very angry if the anſwer was addreſſed to any body but himſelf. Now although I can ſee nothing in the *Centinel* but what is better ſaid by his predeceſſor, I ſhall indulge him in what he deſires, if not to his ſatisfaction, yet I hope to the ſatisfaction of all impartial men.

☞ *Errat. in Anatomiſt, No. V. For* TEN MILLIONS *(both in the text and note) read* SEVEN MILLIONS. *For* "he was fairly heard out his *fifteen* numbers,"---*read* "nineteen numbers."

(a) Page 129. (b) Page 128. (c) Page 74. (d) Page 123. (e) Page 75. (f) Page 65 *of his ſecond piece.* (g) Page 82 *of firſt piece.* (h) Page 49. (i) Page 86. (k) Page 101. (l) Page 118. (m) Page 101. (n) Page 90. (o) Page 39. (p) Page 129.

The Doctor's abuſe is thrown by fits and ſtarts in ſuch undigeſted manner, that I am forced to follow the ſame method that his anſwerer purſued, and range it under three heads---viz---againſt the Church in general, againſt the Society, and againſt Biſhops. And this will account for my being obliged to leap from page to page, in order to lay the whole in one ſhort view.---The pages of the London *edition are thoſe referred to.*

* Grove's *Preface to* Biſhop's New-England *Judged.*

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in the next PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

---------- "*Abſentem qui rodit amicum,*
Qui non defendit, alio culpante; ſolutos
Qui captat riſus hominum, famamque dicacis;
Fingere qui non viſa poteſt;"---------
---------"*hic niger eſt; hunc* "Americane" *caveto.*"

HOR.

He who abuſes his abſent friend; who vindicates him not, when another cenſures him; who greedily ſwallows the ſneers of diſſolute men; and the report of a babler; who can feign things which were never ſeen;------the ſame is a dangerous man, beware of him *Americans!*

ON reading the *New-York Journal* of the 6th inſtant, I obſerved a piece ſigned, "*A North-American*," the author of which appears either to have taken on report, or baſely miſrepreſented, what he would have others believe to be matter of fact; that it is owing only to a few dry goods merchants of *Philadelphia*, "that the non-importation of goods was not adopted in this city," whom, under this pretext, he has illiberally abuſed.

It would perhaps, be no difficult matter to point out the author of this intelligence, but as I intend avoiding any perſonal reflections, and eſpecially where it may concern a fellow citizen, I ſhall only adviſe him, to be cautious in his attempts to abuſe, vilify, and maliciouſly prejudice, the people in other governments, againſt many of the merchants in this city; that his "ſacred fire" may not conſume truth; conviction might then be the conſequence of his arguments.

In order to ſet this matter in its true light, leſt this abuſive writer ſhould gain credit with ſome for want of better information, I ſhall take the liberty to lay before the public the circumſtances as they really are.

Soon after the merchants in *Boſton* had agreed to import no more goods from *Great-Britain*, a few neceſſary articles only excepted, their committee wrote to the merchants in *New-York*, and *Philadelphia*, adviſing them thereof, and requeſting their concurrence in the meaſure.-----A committee was choſen here to take the matter under their care, and to correſpond with the merchants in the other governments.-----This committee met ſeveral times, and conſulted many of their brethren, who were not of their number, and found it impracticable to obtain a general concurrence. They then made more particular application to about 8 or 10 houſes, who, they apprehended, if prevailed on to ſubſcribe, would add ſuch weight to the meaſure, as would carry it through.-----Some of theſe met the committee ſeveral times, offered their reaſons againſt it, and however ſome might judge they were influenced by intereſt, I am perſuaded every diſpaſſionate perſon preſent was convinced of its proceeding from other motives;-----ſome of them, nevertheleſs, informed the committee, that if the meaſure was generally adopted by the merchants here, they would not import or ſell any goods contrary to their agreement.-----And they then offered to ſubſcribe an agreement, not to import any goods whereon duties have been, or ſhould be, laid, with ſuch other articles as the community could well do without, which was as far as they could go, conſiſtent with their judgment, and, in their opinion, this meaſure promiſed more efficacy than a general non-importation.----The committee were of a different opinion, theſe propoſals were rejected.----Some time after, the committee requeſted a general meeting of the merchants, that their ſentiments might be fully known, and as not one fourth part of the dry goods merchants met them on the occaſion (as I am informed by ſome who were preſent) it was ſufficient to convince the committee, that it was "not only a few," but the majority who diſapproved the meaſure, as the committee have never thought proper to renew the affair, and ſome of them, as I am informed, are fully convinced of its impropriety.-----Thus the matter reſted.------

Since which time none of thoſe "few merchants," who ſeem to be particularly pointed at, have, as far as I know, ordered any goods from *Great-Britain*; ſome of them, I am aſſured, propoſe declining that trade, until things are ſettled, rather than give any umbrage or uneaſineſs to their neighbours in the northern governments, being as fully ſenſible, as they can be, of the many impolitic regulations, and grievous impoſitions, laid on our trade, and the more alarming circumſtance of raiſing a revenue in *America*----Regulations and duties laid by a miniſtry, almoſt wholly unacquainted with the true intereſt of *Great-Britain*, and of the real advantage and importance of an indiſſoluble union between her and the colonies.-----And perhaps there are none who are more ſenſibly affected with the preſent grievances, which the people in *New-England* more particularly labour under, than thoſe who the "*North-American*" has ſo illiberally abuſed, and would, if poſſible, make the peculiar objects of public malevolence;----though at the ſame time, had the people in the northern colonies been more prudent in their meaſures, and leſs violent in their publications, the miſrepreſentations of the enemies of *North-America* would have had leſs weight; they would, in all probability, never have experienced the hardſhips they at preſent labour under,----and our burthens would have been relieved, perhaps, with more eaſe than we can at preſent expect.

Having already ſhewn that a majority of the dry goods importers were againſt a general non-importation, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that herein they had the concurrence of the members of both branches of the legiſlature, not one of whom are dry

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain FALCONER, from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the Upper Rhine. Auguſt 6.

THE German news-writers ſay, that the King of Poland has ſent away part of his beſt effects from Warſaw, and that the remainder was packed up, ready to go. They likewiſe inſinuate, that his Poliſh Majeſty is determined to quit the territories of the Republic, till the Confederacies are ſuppreſſed; and that the country is covered with dead bodies, which lie above ground, and are very offenſive.

Leghorn, July 25. *According to our letters from Corſica, the inhabitants of that iſland, finding that the French are determined to reduce them to ſubmiſſion, begin to defend their liberty vigorouſly. This they have already given many proofs of; and lately, when 18 French polacres endeavoured to land part of the French cavalry at San Fiorenzo, they would not ſuffer them to land, and refuſed them a paſſage to Baſtia. Other letters from Corſica adviſe, that there was a ſharp engagement the 14th inſtant, between the Corſicans and the French troops, commanded by the Count de Marbœuf, who attempted to advance into the country, but were repulſed, with the loſs of 500 men, among whom were a great number of officers.*

Warſaw, July 30. *What is very remarkable, the province of Podolia, where the preſent troubles began, by the Confederacy which was formed at Barr, is now in a ſtate of perfect tranquility, and even the Dietine was held there with ſucceſs.*

LONDON.

Auguſt 20. *We are informed that the entertainment provided for his Daniſh Majeſty, at the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford's, in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, on Tueſday, was the moſt magnificent and ſplendid one (the King's excepted) that has been ſeen in this metropolis for many years.*

They write from Rome, that his Sardinian Majeſty's forces are greatly augmented; but theſe letters do not mention on what account.

Yeſterday the Prince of Pruſſia, brother of the King of Pruſſia, and his Princeſs, with a great number of ſervants and baggage, arrived at the Earl of Pembroke's houſe, in Privy-Garden, from Dover, where they landed on Wedneſday from France.

They write from Leghorn, that ſeventy French picquets had periſhed by the blowing up of a mine, ſprung by the Corſicans, in the neighbourhood of San Fiorenzo.

The King of Denmark ſpeaks Engliſh fluently, and is fond of converſing in the language.

Extract of a letter from Breſlau, dated Aug. 1.

"*A few days ago the King, our Sovereign, gave a freſh mark of munificence truly royal, and of which hiſtory furniſhes but very few examples: His Majeſty had allotted a conſiderable ſum of money for the relief of the inhabitants of this duchy, who were ſufferers by the laſt war. A great number of perſons came here to take the benefit of this favour, who all received ſatisfaction in proportion to their damages. Some families received to the amount of 30,000 crowns. A diſtribution of the ſame kind was made about a week before at Glogau. It is to be obſerved likewiſe, that immediately after the peace, the King cauſed to be returned to the peaſants of this duchy all the horſes they had been obliged to furniſh, either for his army, or that of the enemy; and that all the magazines which were formed for the ſubſiſtence of his Majeſty's troops, were diſtributed, by his order, among the moſt neceſſitous inhabitants of the country.*"

Auguſt 22. *Yeſterday being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, his Majeſty's third ſon, who then entered the fourth year of his age, their Majeſties received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. on the occaſion.*

The entertainment given by her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia on Friday night, to his Daniſh Majeſty, &c. was extremely magnificent: Invitation was given to upwards of 300 of the Nobility. The ſupper conſiſted of 120 diſhes; a grand fire-work was played off; and the ball, which was very ſplendid, ended about three o' clock on Saturday morning.

They write from Rome, of the 20th of July, that according to letters from Modena, the Duke is making preparations for war, and it is thought that he has a deſign to ſeize upon Ferrara, though the Court of Rome has been in poſſeſſion of it for half a century paſt, which poſſeſſion has been confirmed by different treaties. On the other hand, the Prince claims a right to it, as it was formerly the property of the houſe of Eſt, from which his Highneſs is deſcended. It is alſo ſaid, that 6000 Spaniards are to embark for Corſica, where the Malcontents perſiſt in the reſolution to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity.

A letter from Florence, dated July 23, ſays, "We hear that the Roman Miniſtry is at variance with the Duke of Modena, on occaſion of the Edict iſſued by that Prince, the 11th of this month, by which all eccleſiaſtical eſtates are ſubjected to the ſame taxes as thoſe of his other ſubjects. The difference ariſen between that Miniſtry and the Grand Maſter of the Order of Malta, concerning the adminiſtration of the eſtates which the Jeſuits, expelled from Malta, were poſſeſſed of, is not yet accommodated. So that the Holy See is actually at ſtrife with 7 Sovereign Princes, viz. the Kings of Portugal, France, Spain, and Naples, the Infant Duke of Parma, the Grand Maſter of Malta, and the Duke of Modena."

Letters from Hamburgh ſpeak much of divers treaties of ſubſidy, concluded by France with different Princes of the Empire, and of others which ſhe is negotiating with other Princes.

The Lords of the Admiralty, at their laſt meeting, on Thurſday, the 28th ult. agreed that Michael Woods, of Liverpool, F. R. S. and Mr. Lerpiniere, of Bethnal Green, ſhould go to ſea, in ſome of his Majeſty's ſhips, to try experiments on their new invented Univerſal Quadrant, &c. and that a full account of their ſucceſs ſhould be publiſhed at their return.

His Majeſty's ſhip Rippon having taken in her ſtores, and being compleatly rigged, was to ſail out of the harbour on Friday laſt, to Spithead, where ſhe will be paid, and then proceed to Virginia.

On the 10th inſt. arrived at Limerick, his Excellency George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, on his tour to view the forts, garriſons, &c. of Ireland.

Yeſterday morning ſeveral journeymen weavers aſſembled in a body, and went armed with fire-arms, cutlaſſes, &c. and cut the work out of the looms of another weaver, near the Ducking-pond in Coverly-fields, near Bethnal Green.

BOSTON, October 10.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

You are deſired to publiſh in your next paper the following true copy of a letter tranſmitted to DENNYS DE BERDT, Eſq; in London, by order of the late convention, conſiſting of committeees from ninety-eight towns, many of them the moſt wealthy and numerous in the province, and eight diſtricts.

Yours, A. B.

SIR, Boſton, September 27, 1768.

THE inhabitants of a number of towns within this province, having, at their ſeveral town meetings, legally called, taken under their moſt mature conſideration, the great and prevailing uneaſineſs among the people of the province in general; ariſing from an apprehenſion that their charter and conſtitutional rights and liberties are infringed by the late acts of parliament, for the raiſing a revenue in America without their conſent; and alſo from the immediate proſpect of a ſtanding army to enforce the execution of theſe acts, at this time, when they may reaſonably hope the late dutiful and loyal ſupplications of their repreſentatives, for a redreſs of the grievance, is under the conſideration of our gracious Sovereign, from whoſe wiſdom and clemency they expect relief: And being deprived of the benefit of a general aſſembly, his excellency the Governor having diſſolved the ſame at an unuſual ſeaſon, and in an unuſual manner, declaring that he does not think himſelf at liberty to call a new one, till he ſhall receive further orders from his Majeſty. The ſaid towns have ſeverally made choice of committees to meet together, to conſult and adviſe ſuch meaſures as may tend to promote the peace and good order of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province, at ſo alarming and diſtreſſing a criſis.

And being convened for the purpoſe aforeſaid at Boſton, we have taken the earlieſt opportunity to aſſure the Governor of the province, and the world, in our petition offered to his Excellency, which we cauſed immediately to be publiſhed, and is herewith incloſed, to diſclaim all pretenſions to any authoritative and governmental acts. And you will pleaſe to obſerve, by a copy of our whole proceedings, now ſent to you, that we have ſtrictly adhered to the expreſs deſign of our convention.

We have taken the liberty to write to you, as a known friend to the province, and to beg the favour of you to uſe your kind endeavour to prevent any miſrepreſentations of our meeting and proceedings, which our enemies may be ready to make. We flatter ourſelves you may be enabled, from this inſtance, to afford to his Majeſty's miniſters, and the good people of Britain, a freſh token of the loyalty of our reſpective towns to his Majeſty, their attachment to his government, and love of peace and good order.

We wiſh and pray for the happy time, when a national attention ſhall be given to the grievances we labour under, and the true ſource of them. When ſuch a period ſhall come, we are perſuaded that the union and harmony which has hitherto ſubſiſted between Great Britain and the colonies, and upon which the welfare of both undoubtedly depends, will be confirmed and eſtabliſhed.

The preſent diſcontent we apprehend originally aroſe from the nation's having been informed of the ability of the people here to pay conſiderable duties and taxes. Whoever made ſuch a repreſentation, ſurely did not attend duly to the heavy load of debt lying upon this province, incurred chiefly by our expences in defending and enlarging his Majeſty's American territories in the laſt war, which was borne by the people with the greateſt alacrity. The nation being itſelf involved in a heavy debt, was eaſily induced to avail itſelf of the ſuppoſed affluence of the colonies, and unfortunately, as they apprehend, took ſuch a meaſure as will naturally awaken the jealouſy of every free and ſenſible people, namely, by paſſing acts to tax them without their conſent. The late ſtamp-act made for this purpoſe, was indeed repealed: But other acts of the ſame nature and tendency, though perhaps not ſo apparently obnoxious, are in full force, and daily executing.

The people in conſequence complained of theſe acts, as being abridgments of ſuch conſtitutional rights as are laid deep in the foundation of nature: But theſe complaints have been repreſented as ariſing from a ſpirit of faction, diſloyalty and rebellion. Their moſt dutiful and loyal petitions to his Majeſty, they have been informed, by the laſt advice from London, had not reached the royal preſence: Nay, his Majeſty, as they are told, has been aſſured that his ſubjects of this province have even attempted to excite the ſame ſpirit among his other colonies, by a circular letter, the only purport of which was to acquaint them of their having petitioned for relief from the common grievance, with hopes of ſucceſs from the royal clemency.

In order to raiſe the jealouſy of the nation, the moſt trifling incidents have been wrought up to the higheſt pitch of aggravation, by perſons who ſtill find means to gain a credit there. We ſhall only recur to the moſt recent inſtances.

On the 18th of March laſt, being the anniverſary of the repeal of the ſtamp-act, and obſerved as a day of rejoicing, a few diſorderly perſons, moſtly boys, aſſembled in the evening, paraded ſome of the ſtreets, and finally repaired to the houſe of John Williams, Eſq; the Inſpector-general. Whether their deſign was to do him an injury or not, by his addreſs and ſoft treatment of them, together with the interpoſition of ſome of the neighbouring houſholders, they ſoon retired and diſperſed, without doing any miſchief at all. His Majeſty's council, in their anſwer to the Governor, which is incloſed, have declared this to be too inconſiderable to make it a ſubject of repreſentation; and that it could not have been made the ſubject of ſo injurious an one, but by perſons diſpoſed to bring miſery and diſtreſs upon the town and province; and their declaration it is ſaid has given great offence to the Governor.

There was indeed on the 10th of June following, ſomething that had rather more of the appearance of riot, but it was only of a few hours exiſtence, and with very little miſchief. But as we are informed, that the town of Boſton have already given you a full account of this affair, ſupported by affidavits, we ſhall not give you the further trouble of reciting it, but refer you to their letter. It is however to be obſerved, that if the inhabitants of that town had been diſpoſed to give the leaſt countenance to this riot, ſo exaſperated were the people at the extraordinary and unuſual exertion of the naval power, when there could be no apprehenſion that the King's officers would be in the leaſt meaſure moleſted in the due execution of lawful power; as well as at the haughty behaviour of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, that the leaſt countenance would have been ſufficient to have led them on to extremities---but they ſoothed them, and the people ſoon diſperſed, after having broke a few panes of glaſs, not to the value of five pounds. We cannot help taking notice here, of a notorious inſtance of the inveterate temper of our enemies, in a repreſentation made in a certain letter, of this riotous aſſembly's having burnt a beautiful barge belonging to the collector of the cuſtoms, before Mr. Hancock's door. As this worthy gentleman ſuſtains a public character, and is one of the principal inhabitants in the province, it is apparent that the malice of the writer of that letter was not confined to a ſingle gentleman, but extended to the public. The truth is, the barge was burnt on a common, ſurrounded with gentlemens ſeats; and the ſcene could not be ſaid to be before Mr. Hancock's door, any more than before the doors of divers other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The mean inſinuation, that it was done under the influence of Mr. Hancock, is ſo far from the leaſt ſhadow of truth, that it is notorious here, that the tumult was finally diſperſed, principally by his exertions, animated by his known regard to peace and good order.---His Majeſty's council afterwards gave a juſt account of the occaſion of that riot, and repeatedly deſired that the Governor would order the ſame to be made public, but without ſucceſs.

Care was taken, however, by thoſe, who, to ſpeak in the ſofteſt terms, are unfriendly to us, to tranſmit this affair to the nation in ſo aggravated a light, as to incenſe to a high degree. And we cannot indeed wonder, that when ſuch falſe repreſentations are made by perſons, as we have reaſon to believe, of rank and figure here, our mother country ſhould for a while give credit to them, and under an apprehenſion of a general inſurrection, ſhould ſend a military force to ſubdue a people, if we may be allowed to ſay it, at leaſt as orderly and well-affected,---as ſenſible of their juſt rights, and yet as patient under oppreſſion, 'til they can be conſtitutionally relieved, as any in his Majeſty's empire.

Nothing, we apprehend, is wanting to reſtore a much deſired harmony, but for his Majeſty's ſubjects, on both ſides the Atlantic, fully to explain themſelves to each other, which is not likely to be done through the medium of intereſted and deſigning men: Such men would not ſcruple to raiſe their fortunes, though at the ruin of the empire.---Could ſuch men be removed, the nation, attentive to the calm voice of reaſon, which we humbly apprehend has been uttered by the colonies, would ſoon view their diſpoſition, we may at leaſt be allowed to ſay, that of this province, in its juſt light, and be convinced, that it is their warmeſt inclination, as well as in their power, to add ſtrength and riches to the mother ſtate, and adminiſter to the ſplendor of the Britiſh crown.

Thus we have given you a full account of the occaſion, nature and deſign of our convening; which is by no means to aſſume to ourſelves any authority of government; but only as a number of private fellow-ſubjects met together, to conſult and adviſe the moſt effectual meaſures to promote the peace and good order of his Majeſty's ſubjects at this very difficult and diſtreſſing time.

We herewith incloſe to you an humble, dutiful and loyal petition to our moſt gracious Sovereign, which we beg the favour of you to preſent to his Majeſty in perſon, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

We reſt, in ſtrict truth, and with great reſpect, &c.

Signed, THOMAS CUSHING, Chairman."

The King's troops are encamped on what is uſually called the Common.----Our Parliament-houſe, the Court-houſe, and Faneuil-hall, are ſtill occupied by ſoldiers.----And Colonel Green, commander of the South-battery, was ordered by the G------r to remove the town ſtores, and deliver the keys to Colonel Dalrymple.

In the poſtſcript to the Boſton News-Letter of laſt Thurſday, a very imperfect account being publiſhed of the advice of Council on the affair laid before them the 3d inſtant, we are deſired to publiſh the whole of the proceedings of the Council relative thereto, which is as follows.

Monday, October 3, 1768.

A Council held at the Province Houſe.

HIS Excellency communicated to the Board a letter from Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, acquainting him, that he had received orders by expreſs from General Gage, to land the two regiments from Halifax at Boſton, and that he was under a neceſſity of demanding quarters for them there; and deſiring that fuel, ſtraw and other articles, directed to be provided for the troops, may be got in readineſs.

Col. Dalrymple, and Capt. Smith, deſiring to be admitted before the Board came to a determination, they were admitted accordingly; when Col. Dalrymple took occaſion to explain the intention of his requiſition, viz. That as the Board could not think themſelves authoriſed to provide barracks in the town, inaſmuch as barracks have already been provided by the government at Caſtle William, he had encamped ſome of his troops, and was providing barracks for the reſt in the town, ſo that he conſidered them all as in barracks, and demanded barrack proviſions accordingly, agreeable to act of parliament.

Whereupon his Excellency moved to the Board, that they would appoint ſome ſuitable perſon or perſons to make ſuch proviſion.

On Wedneſday, Oct. 5. A. M. to which time the Board was adjourned, the following anſwer was given to his Excellency.

Adviſed, that agreeable to his Excellency's motion, one or more perſon or perſons be authoriſed and appointed to furniſh and ſupply the officers and ſoldiers put and placed in the barracks, with fire, candles, &c. as particularly mentioned in the act of parliament; provided the perſon or perſons, ſo to be authoriſed and appointed, will take the riſk of the province's paying to him or them all ſuch ſum or ſums of money, ſo by them paid, laid out or expended for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

And inaſmuch as the Board, in Col. Dalrymple's letter aforeſaid, dated the 30th ult. and before his coming to town, obſerved a ſuggeſtion, that a bad ſpirit prevailed here; and that in conſequence of it, General Gage had been induced to order both regiments to be landed in the town; but as Col. Dalrymple muſt, before this time, have had the fulleſt evidence, that no ſuch ſpirit is prevalent, and that the town is in a ſtate perfectly peaceful and quiet, the Board doubt not of his juſtice to repreſent it to the General accordingly; which they cannot but apprehend will procure from the General a re-call of his laſt order; and that agreeable to his letter to Governor Bernard, of the 12th ult. one at leaſt of ſaid regiments will be again ordered to Caſtle William.

The Board alſo perſuade themſelves, that the ſame reaſon will induce the General to order the Iriſh regiments to Nova-Scotia, or to ſome other parts, where his Majeſty's ſervice may require them.

The Board deſire the Governor to ſend by the poſt to-morrow, a copy of this minute of Council to General Gage, with ſuch repreſentation as his Excellency ſhall think proper, to induce the General to give ſuch orders as will relieve the town and province from their preſent anxiety and diſtreſs.

His Excellency nominated Joſeph Goldthwait, Eſq; to be Commiſſary for the purpoſe above mentioned, and he was appointed accordingly."

NEW-YORK, October 17.

On Wedneſday laſt his Excellency General Gage, Col. Robinſon, Col. Maitland, Major Small, and ſeveral other Military Gentlemen, embarked on board a Veſſel bound to Rhode-Iſland, in their Way to Boſton.

Captain John Waddell, from New-Caſtle, ſpoke on the 3d of October, in Lat. 36: 19, Long. 71, with the Snow Rebecca, Sims, Maſter, from Briſtol, for Virginia, 7 Weeks out.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

Friday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here, when JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Speaker.--------On Saturday CHARLES MOORE, Eſq; was appointed Clerk of the Houſe; and OWEN JONES, Eſq; Provincial Treaſurer.------BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and RICHARD JACKSON, Eſquires, were alſo appointed joint Agents, to tranſact the Affairs of this Province in Great-Britain. And the ſame Day the Houſe adjourned to Monday, the ſecond Day of January next.

The Honourable Aſſembly have ordered their Speaker to get, from London, a Reflecting Teleſcope, with a Micrometer of the beſt Conſtruction, for obſerving the Tranſit of Venus over the Sun, which happens on the third Day of June next.

With Captain Falconer, from London, came Paſſenger, the Honourable WILLIAM COLEMAN, Eſq; Second Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province.

On Thurſday laſt Captain Friend ſailed for London, with whom went Paſſengers RICHARD PENN, and JOHN MOORE, Eſquires.

Captain Whitlock, from Barbados, on the 12th Inſtant, in Lat. 37: 16, Long. 73: 30, ſpoke the Sloop Speedwell, Captain Devonſhire, bound to Auguſtine from this Port, all well.

Captain Wade, from Jamaica, informs us, that about the latter End of Auguſt, a ſmall Shock of an Earthquake was felt at the North Side of that Iſland.----On the 2d Inſtant, in Lat. 32, Long. 75: 30, he ſpoke the Snow Peacock, Captain Huſton, from London for Georgia, 7 Weeks out, all well.

Captain Falconer from London, on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 37, Long. 63: 30, ſpoke a Sloop from Cape-Ann for Barbados, 6 Days out; 5th, in Lat. 38, Long. 66, ſpoke a Schooner from Surrinam for Boſton; and on the 7th, in Lat. 36, Long. 66: 30, he ſpoke a Ship from New-York, for Liſbon, 5 Days out, all well.

Extract of a Letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated September 20, 1768.

"On the 15th Inſtant we had a very extraordinary Gale of Wind, which has done conſiderable Damage; it began about S. S. E. and S. E. the Severity of which was felt from 3 o' Clock till 40 Minutes after 5 in the Morning, when the Wind ſuddenly ſhifted to the S. S. W. and S. W. which occaſioned almoſt every Veſſel in the Harbour to drift; even the Guernſey, in which our Governor preſides as Commodore.---Several Veſſels were forced on Shore, by the Violence of the Gale, all of which were got off, ſave one, a Snow, Captain Chevalier, from London, that is doubtful.

"A Brig from Trinity, in this Iſland, bound out a Banking, was drove into the Narrows of this Harbour, and there beat to Pieces; four of her Hands were drowned, the reſt ſaved themſelves, by climbing up the Rocks.

"Our Advices from the Northward are not very authentic; but, from what we can yet gather, moſt of the Veſſels are drove aſhore, and a Number of Boats loſt. From the Bay of Bulls we hear for a Certainty, eleven Sail are aſhore, few of which are expected to be got off; they chiefly belong to the Weſt of England, and 17 People are drowned. One Banking Schooner, belonging to Dartmouth, which ſailed the Evening before, is loſt, and all on board periſhed, on the South Point of Petty Harbour. Several others, that ſailed about the ſame time, are ſuppoſed to have ſhared the ſame Fate, as it was impoſſible to carry any Sail. The Pearl Frigate, from the Southward, met with ſeveral Diſaſters in the Gale.

"Our Advices from the Southward are, that all the Veſſels at Ferryland, and Renown, are aſhore, except one or two, of which cannot be ſo particular, till I hear further.----It certainly was the hardeſt Gale ever known here. A Ship is ſeen by her Maſts only, out of which ſome Perſons have been drowned and taken up. Many Wrecks are ſeen along the Coaſt; ſome of them not as yet diſcovered to whom or where belonging. It was extraordinary to think with what Force the Wind blew; had it continued a little longer, no one Veſſel, I imagine, could have been ſafe. It has done conſiderable Damage to our Flakes, Stages, Wharffs, Boats, &c.

"P. S. September 23. A Ship from Philadelphia is off the Harbour."

By Accounts from New-Orleans we learn, that the Troops from Spain were not arrived there the Beginning of September; but that ſome of the French Troops had entered into the Spaniſh Service; and that a Decree of the Court of Spain was juſt come to hand, concerning the Trade of that Colony, the Subſtance of which was, that from the Firſt of April laſt, no Permiſſion would be granted to any French Veſ-

sels to go there; and that thereafter all their Trade muſt be carried on directly with Spain.

The Captains Chancellor and Barry, from this Port, are arrived at Barbados. And Captain Miller at Cadiz.

Laſt Thurſday Night Mr. John Willday's Store, near Market-ſtreet Wharff, was broke open, and robbed of upwards of Eighty Pounds, which had accidentally been left there, conſiſting of Dubloons, Half Johannes, and Dollars, the latter looked very black and tarniſhed. Ten Pounds Reward will be given for recovering the Money, or diſcovering the Perpetrators.

[For the REMONSTRANT, *&c.* ſee the Poſtſcript.]

ASSIZE of BREAD.

WHEAT at 6s. 6d.---rated at 7s. Weight as follows.

White Bread.	*Middling Bread.*	*Brown Bread.*
lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
1d. Loaf, 7	8	
2d. Do. 14	1 0	
4d. Do. 1 12	2 0	2 8
8d. Do. 3 8	4 0	5 0
12d. Do. 5 4	6 0	7 8

Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1768. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig James, J. Johnſton, St. Kitts. Brig Betſy, S. Hood, St. Euſtatia. Ship Hope, J. Roſs, and Ship Pennſylvania Packet, N. Falconer, London. Brig Dolphin, G. Steven ſon, Liſbon. Sloop Abigail, B. James, and Sloop Hawke, R. Macy, Rhode-Iſland. Ship Marquis of Granby, A. M'Ilvaine, New Caſtle on Delaware. Sloop Charming Molly, M. Allen, and Sloop Newbern Packet, J. Neſbit, N. Carolina. Sloop Peggy, L. Morrey, and Sloop Adventure, W. Buchan, Virginia. Brig Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, and Brig Eagle, M. Miller, Jamaica. Sloop Hope, T. Albertſon, New York. Sloop Three Friends, W. Wyer, Piſcataqua. Sloop Molly, N. Stone, and Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, Boſton. Schooner Recovery, A. Boig, Coracoa. Sloop Rennis, J. Craton, Maryland. Ship Eleanor, T. Whitlock, Barbados.

OUTWARDS. Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, St. Kitts. Schooner Ruby, J. Backhouſe, St. Auguſtine. Sloop Rebecca and Sally, C. Lowe, Jamaica. Snow Elizabeth, J. Gibbon, Ship Boyne, J. Dougherty, and Schooner Dove, W. Gamble, Liſbon. Sloop Abigail, B. James, Rhode Iſland. Schooner Sally, J. Lavigne, Hiſpaniola. Brig Nancy, J. Stevens, Weſt Indies. Schooner Priſcilla, J. Shaw, and Sloop Hawke, R. Macy, Boſton.

CLEARED. Schooner Betſy, J. Wooldridge, North Carolina. Ship Sally, J. Oſman, and Snow Betſy, W. Barber, Liſbon. Ship Carolina, J. Friend, London. Brig Rebecca, W. Willock, Antigua. Sloop Philadelphia Packet, S. Green, New Providence. Sloop Sally, J. Butler, and Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Schooner Elizabeth, V. Welch, Maryland. Brig Thomas, J. Lake, Brig Miriam and Ann, W. Heaſleton, jun. and Ship Orange Bay, N. Somerville, Jamaica. Sloop Diſpatch, E. Gilbert, Bermuda. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, Halifax. Brig Clements, W. Gordon, St. Kitts. Sloop Molly, J. Elliot, Piſcataqua. Brig Peggy, T. Maſon, South Carolina.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 15s. 3d. Wheat 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. Indian Corn 2s. 6d. Ship Bread 16s. Middling Ditto 22s. to 24s.. White Ditto 29 to 30s. Pipe Staves 9l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 55s. Pork 90s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 5d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 30 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 45 to 56s. Melaſſes 21d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 18s. Liſbon Salt 18d. Bohea Tea 3s. 10d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny. Cotton 18d. Bar Iron 23l. Pig Iron 8l. Muſtard-ſeed 32s.

By AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, on Friday next, being the 21ſt of October, will be preſented, a COMEDY, called the

SPANISH FRYAR,

Or, The DOUBLE DISCOVERY.

(With Alterations by Dr. Johnſon)

To which will be added,

The HONEST YORKSHIREMAN.

Juſt imported in the brig Rebecca, Captain Willock, from Liverpool, and in the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Gill, from LONDON, and now opening by

GEORGE FULLERTON,

At his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of fall goods; among which are, a variety of broadcloths, blankets, rugs, plains, kerſeys, halfthicks, beaver coatings, frizes, duffils, fearnoughts, ſpotted ſwanſkins, ſtriped linſeys, red, ſcarlet, emboſſed and white flannels and naps; alſo a large aſſortment of cotton and linen checks, very fine yard wide Iriſh linens, from 6 to 10 ſhillings a yard, cotton velvets and velverets, and a variety of other goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit. ¶

CURTIS CLAY,

Has juſt opened at his STORE in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE ſuitable to the SEASON (imported in the laſt veſſels from ENGLAND) among which are the following, viz.

LOW priced broadcloths, Bath coatings, fearnoughts, bearſkins, frizes, half-thicks, plains, long ells, blue and red duffils, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins, red, ſcarlet and white flannels, Indian and roſe blankets, rugs, ſtriped and cotton linceys, womens cloth cloaks and cardinals, mens, womens, and childrens worſted hoſe, knee garters, breeches patterns, G. B. wool cards, ozenbrigs, brown rolls, clouting diaper, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drilling, and towelling, Iriſh linens, Iriſh ſheetings, cotton and linen checks, cambricks and lawns, muſlin, gauze, mens and womens white Bath lamb and beaver gloves, blue and white handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton romals, ditto culgee, and Barcelona ditto, ſattins, taffeties, perſians, cravats, Scotch handkerchiefs, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, Flanders bed ticken, bed bunts, brown buckram, velverets, durants, tammies, callimancoes, worſted damaſks, ſhalloons, rattinets, ſtriped yard wide ſilk and hair grazets, plain and ſtriped camblets, dorſetteens, calicoes and cottons, an aſſortment of ribbons, bindings, death head and baſket buttons, ſcarf ſilk and hair twiſt, ſewing ſilks, coloured and Scotch thread, pins and needles, CUTLERY, and a variety of articles, too tedious to mention. ¶

Juſt imported in the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, and oppoſite to the City Vendue-Store,

A VERY large and compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, and ſecond CLOTHS, viz. Scarlet, blue, green, white, raven greys, blue greys, black, a great variety of browns, cloth colours, mixtures, &c. &c. Alſo ſcarlet, high browns, and mixt grey, beaver coatings, ſuperfine drab coloured kerſeys, with rattinets, and other ſuitable trimmings, to match. Likewiſe worſted and ſilk breeches patterns. All which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money only.

Said Francis Hopkinſon has on hand,----beſt Hyſon TEA in pound canniſters, and a few Family Medicine Cheſts.

Imported, in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, by

WALTER and *BERTLES SHEE,*

A LARGE Aſſortment of Fall GOODS, to be diſpoſed of, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at their Store in Second-ſtreet.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 4th of November, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the ſign of the Sun, in Race-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, a certain two ſtory frame building, or work ſhop, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 19 feet 3 inches, and in depth about 140 feet, bounded eaſtward by ground of Doctor Moore, ſouthward by ground of Robert Pariſh, weſtward by ground of Henry Hill, and northward by Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of Ten Shillings per foot, per annum; late the eſtate of Frederick Shreyer, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 5th day of November, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Ludwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, on the weſt ſide of Frankford road, containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 200 feet; bounded eaſtward with the ſaid road, ſouthward with Paul Miller's lot, weſtward with Chriſtian Everley's ground, and northward with Adam Fox's lot; late the eſtate of Frederick Shreyer; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 5th of November, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Ludwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, a certain lot, or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth about 122 feet, and in depth about 320 feet; bounded by Cherry-ſtreet, and lands late of Anthony Palmer, Leonard Harman, John Reily, and Mary Street; late the eſtate of John Durburrow deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 5th of November, at the houſe of Ludwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, a certain meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, on the north ſide of Prince-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on ſaid Prince-ſtreet, about 190 feet, and in depth about 100 feet; late the eſtate of Joſeph Glaſcodine and wife; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 7th of November, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, four certain brick meſſuages, and lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Vine-ſtreet, the whole containing in breadth 54 and a half feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded northward with Vine-ſtreet aforeſaid; eaſtward with a lot late of John Hyatt, ſouthward with ground late of John Denton, and weſtward with a lot late of James Parrock, the weſtermoſt part of which being 16 feet and a half in breadth, and is ſubject to a groundrent of Three Pounds Six Shillings Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of Preſerve Brown deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 8th of November, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Black, in Southwark, a certain frame tenement, and two lots of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing; one of them containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 230 feet, or thereabouts; the other of them containing in breadth 80 feet, and in depth 230 feet, or thereabouts, adjoining the diviſion line of Chattin and Burd's lands, and a certain 20 feet lane; late the eſtate of Felix Hurliman; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 9th of November, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Martin Noll, in the Northern Liberties, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, on the weſt-ſide of Budd-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 25 feet, and in depth about 100 feet, having a two ſtory frame tenement erected thereon, adjoining ground of Robert Knox, and Iſaac Coates, ſubject to a ground rent of 3l. 17s. per annum; late the eſtate of William Watſon, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

ON Saturday, the 29th day of this inſtant October, at two o'clock, will be ſold by vendue, at Caleb Way's tavern, at the ſign of the Waggon, in Weſt Caln townſhip, in Cheſter county, two good Stills, one holds upwards of 50 gallons, and the other above 100; late the property of Thomas Ratcliff; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, October 15, 1768. JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter, October 15, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of November, about two o' clock, at Thomas Lunn's tavern, in the townſhip of London Britain, will be ſold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 50 acres, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Thomas Jordan, George Crow, John Wann, Thomas Singleton, and others; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM KIDD,

In Second-ſtreet, five Doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

GENUINE old Madeira Wine, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Quarter-caſk, or ſmaller Quantity; likewiſe Rum, Muſcovado and Loaf Sugar, Melaſſes, Tea, Chocolate, Cotton, Pepper, &c. &c. which he will ſell cheap for Caſh. ✽

Imported in the Nancy, Captain Leech, Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, and the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, being the laſt veſſel from London, by

WILLING and TAYLOR,

A LARGE aſſortment of European and Eaſt India goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh or ſhort credit; at their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. They have a quantity of beſt French indigo to be diſpoſed of.

Thoſe creditors of Elliot Duncan, ſhop-keeper deceaſed, who have not ſent in their accounts properly atteſted to the ſubſcriber, are now requeſted to do it, or they will be excluded from the firſt dividend, which is intended to be made the firſt of November next, and all perſons indebted to the eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe there will be a neceſſity of recovering the ſame by law. RICHARD WILLING, Adminiſt.

Philadelphia, October 17, 1768.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, yeſterday evening, an Engliſh ſervant Lad, named LUTHER LLOYD, a ſmart active fellow, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, brown hair tied behind, tho' ſometimes clubbed; has a remarkable ſcar on the back of his left hand, or rather on his wriſt: Had on when he went away, a half worn beaver hat, a good light coloured ſaggathy coat, ſtriped Bengall veſt, light olive-coloured cotton velvet breeches, a new pair of milled worſted ſtockings, and calf-ſkin ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles in them. He writes a good hand, is very capable and ready at caſting up invoices and accounts, and is well acquainted in this city. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that the ſubſcribers may have him again, ſhall be intitled to receive the above reward, beſides reaſonable charges, from ROBERT and ELLIS LEWIS, near the Drawbridge.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are intreated not to carry him off. Thoſe who are acquainted with him, are alſo deſired not to harbour him.

To the LOVERS of MUSIC.

FOUR favourite Inſtruments taught with Expedition, and on very reaſonable Terms, viz, the Violin, German Flute, Mandolin, and Guittar. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

Lately publiſhed, and ſold by R. BELL, at JAMES EMERSON'S, in Market-ſtreet, near the river, and at JOHN HART'S vendue ſtore, in Southwark (Price One Shilling)

AN elegant engraved COPPERPLATE PRINT of the PATRIOTIC AMERICAN FARMER; the ſame framed and glazed, price Five Shillings. Alſo lately publiſhed (price One Shilling) a very fine engraved COPPERPLATE PRINT of JOHN WILKES, Eſq; the CHAMPION of LIBERTY; the ſame framed and glazed, price Five Shillings.

MEMORANDUM. New and old books are received by JOHN HART, for ſale by public auction.

NEW DRUGS.

An extenſive variety, now opening, from on board the Pennſylvania Packet, Capt. Falconer, from London, imported by

ROBERT BASS, APOTHECARY,

In Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold at the cuſtomary rates.

LIKEWISE an aſſortment of family articles, particularly a quantity of refined SALT-PETRE, ſo uſeful and neceſſary at this ſeaſon, for pickling and preſerving of proviſions; a parcel of the freſheſt and niceſt Sweet Oil, by the pint, quart and gallon; very fine White Wax, Iſinglaſs, Hartſhorn Shavings, Pearl Barley, Sagoe, Salop, &c. &c.

A freſh parcel of the genuine Beaume de Vie, in the proper ſtamped bottles; a few phials of that neat and excellent medicine the Eſſence of Pepper-mint, &c. &c.

A variety of neat Smelling-bottles, in ivory, ſhagreen and common caſes; very nice Oil of Lavender, Burgamot, &c. &c.

Practitioners and Family receipts, and all orders, properly and faithfully attended to as uſual.

Freſh Anniſeed, and Juniper Berries, by the hundred, or leſs quantity.

Juſt imported, in the ſhip Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt rates, by

WILLIAM NICHOLLS,

At the ſign of the Golden Spectacles (between Black-horſe-alley and the Market) in Second-ſtreet,

A Large and general aſſortment of Drugs, Chemical and Galenical Medicines; with the moſt uſeful Patent Medicines, Surgeons Inſtruments, Shop Furniture, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Likewiſe Cheſts or Boxes of Medicines (with ſuitable directions) for ſhips or private families, and Family receipts carefully made up as uſual. ¶

CURIOUS FIRE-WORKS,

At GEORGE HONEY'S, the upper end of Arch-ſtreet,

ON Tueſday next, being the 25th inſtant, for the laſt time; weather permitting, a more curious ſett of fire-works than has been performed before in this city, divided into four acts; to be diſpoſed of in the following order, viz.

FIRST FIRING.

1. Eight rockets. 2. A capricious wheel. 3. One illuminated wheel, of a new invention. 4. One tornant, of different changes.

SECOND FIRING.

5. Eight rockets. 6. One wheel with maroons. 7. One illuminated wheel, of various colours. 8. Three Chineſe fountains, with Italian candles, which will communicate fire to a magnificent tornant, of different changes of fire.

THIRD FIRING.

9. Eight rockets. 10. A new faſhioned diamond piece. 11. A large wheel, of different compoſitions, repreſenting a Chineſe looking-glaſs.

FOURTH FIRING.

12. Eight rockets. 13. A pigeon on a line, which will communicate fire to a beautiful piece, repreſenting three triumphal arches, adorned with curious illumination, Chineſe fire, Italian candles, and brilliant fire. 14. A palm tree in the centre, with a moving globe on each ſide, the whole repreſenting a curious academy of fire. 15. A ciſtern of water, of a different conſtruction. 16. A tornant, forming the ſun and moon, and return to the ſun again. 17. A large fixed ſun, of two changes, of red, and in brilliant fire. To conclude with ſeveral flights of rockets, full of ſerpents, ſnakes, ſtars, and crackers.

Tickets to be had at the London Coffee-houſe; at the Golden-fleece tavern, in Second-ſtreet; and, at Theodore Meminger's, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.------Gallery, 3s. 9d.---The yard, 2s.---No tickets to be had at the gate.---The muſic to begin at five o'clock, and the fire-works preciſely at ſix. ¶

LOST, the laſt night of the Philadelphia races, on the commons, a black leather POCKET-BOOK, tied with a leather ſtring, not above Ten Shillings of money in it, but ſome book accounts in it, and one note for Twenty-four Pounds, North-Carolina currency. Whoever has found ſaid book, and ſends it to John Harkings, living in Third-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and all the money that was in it when loſt, with thanks, paid by me SAMUEL CUMMINS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Hearty Servant Lad's Time, who has between 5 and 6 Years to ſerve, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire of JOSEPH THOMAS, in the Borough of Cheſter. ¶

Milford Hundred, Cæcil County, Maryland, October 18, 1768.

SEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday night laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN ROBINSON, about 22 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, with dark hair, ſometimes tied behind; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, check ſhirt, ſtriped handkerchief, and a ſpotted flannel jacket, made ſailor faſhion, and a blue under jacket, and breeches of the ſame, with coarſe long trowſers over them, blue worſted ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he is pretty full faced, his upper lip pretty thick, cannot be very particular as to his features or dreſs, as I have had him but about 2 days and nights; he is, by appearance, a lively fellow, and a great rogue. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

N. B. The above ſervant came to Philadelphia, two or three weeks ago, with Captain Caton, from Cork. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

October 17, 1768.

WHEREAS Nancy, the wife of John Brown, of Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, eloped from her ſaid huſband, on the 13th of September laſt, with a certain Joſeph Adams, and carried off goods and effects to the value of Thirty Pounds, of which the public were intended to have notice, but the ſaid Adams aſſuming the name of John Brown, forbid the publication, after it was carried to the printing office. Said Nancy Brown is of a middle ſtature, blind of her right eye, and probably may paſs by her maiden name Nancy Patterſon. And, the ſaid Adams is about 6 feet high, has brown curled hair, wore a brown coat, buckſkin breeches, ſquints a little, is a ſhoemaker by trade, and much given to drink and company. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Adams, ſo that he may be proſecuted according to law, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; and, whoever ſecures the ſaid Nancy Brown, ſo that her huſband may ſee her, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward. All perſons are forbid to truſt her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. JOHN BROWN. ‖

N. B. They were ſeen lately in Philadelphia, and it is thought they are ſtill ſomewhere about the city.

GOLD SCALES and WEIGHTS,

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Goldſmith.

Alſo a large BELL, weighing 437 Pounds, two Feet over at the Mouth. ¶

goods importers, and the general voice of the moſt ſenſible thinking people throughout the province; who, conſidering that as our Aſſembly had early and warmly recommended the matter to their agent in *London*, a perſon eminently qualified to aſſiſt not only this province, but all *America*, and ſtays there purpoſely to attend on *American* affairs at the next ſeſſion of parliament, when it is expected they will be fully debated;----that the Aſſembly have ſince ſent home petitions, &c. to the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature, with that firmneſs and modeſty, ſo neceſſary on ſuch an occaſion, for the redreſs of grievances; any raſh untimely reſolutions of the kind propoſed, inſtead of anſwering the purpoſe, would more probably irritate the people in *Great-Britain*, and be a means of obſtructing the ſervices intended by our petitions, &c.

To add weight to theſe meaſures, ſome of the merchants have appointed a committee, who have now in hand a memorial, to be addreſſed to the merchants in *England*, which I am informed is to point out all our grievances, as on the late occaſion of the ſtamp-act, this memorial, it is hoped, will be drawn with preciſion, to convince them, that as the Coloniſts cannot long be able, under theſe impoſitions, to pay their debts, or import more goods, that it is as much their intereſt, and the intereſt of the nation, as it is ours, to join us in obtaining redreſs.

Here we co-operate with the provincial Aſſemblies in their meaſures; we act conjunctly with the trading intereſt in *England*, whoſe extenſive influence we have heretofore experienced, and together will, I hope, have ſufficient weight to obtain us redreſs; as I have not the leaſt doubt, notwithſtanding what has been inſinuated by ſome, that they will reach the royal ear, and be thought worthy of conſideration.-----Let us at leaſt wait to know the event.

Permit me now to recapitulate, that the people in this province have done every thing they apprehend at preſent neceſſary, conſiſtent with that loyalty they bear to one of the beſt of Kings; the regard due to the *Britiſh* conſtitution, however miſled by arbitrary miniſters-----with their connection to a mother country, the great ſupport and bulwark of that liberty and freedom, which no people on earth ſo fully enjoy.

For my part I look upon it, the colonies have only to fear, arbitrary miniſterial tyranny on the one hand, and Republicaniſm on the other; the former, it is to be hoped, may be convinced of their miſtake, by a ſteady conduct in the colonies, and, by the voice of the commercial intereſt in *England*, relinquiſh their claim to taxation on the colonies; and the latter, I hope, may be prevailed on to think wiſely, and act prudently, in the preſent important criſis; and while they plead ſo ſtrongly for our liberties, and, in ſome inſtances, juſtly, let them not ſap the foundation, while they are raiſing the ſuperſtructure, by denying the people of this province the liberty of purſuing ſuch meaſures as they may think moſt effectual, as I have little doubt they will be found, in the end, to have equal weight to that of any other colony.

And as every province in *Britiſh America*, have the ſame cauſe at heart, freedom from unconſtitutional burthens, and tyrannical miniſterial oppreſſions, let each government purſue what they think moſt prudent and effectual, and the end will, in all probability, be equal to our wiſhes.-----At the ſame time let us avoid cenſuring, reviling, calumniating and ſowing diſcord amongſt ourſelves, for our difference in ſentiments, when the ſame end is purſuing, though the meaſures to obtain it, may be as various as our circumſtances are different.-----Whether the "*North American*" is not one of theſe ſowers of diſcord, is ſubmitted to the public.

To conclude; I ſincerely wiſh that the *American* colonies may be cordially united, in repreſenting their grievances with moſteſt firmneſs, to obtain relief; at the ſame time manifeſting a becoming conſtitutional ſubordination to the mother country, that we may be free without anarchy, and loyal without ſlavery.

PHILADELPHUS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 3d day of November, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 3 inches, and continuing the ſame breadth eaſtward, as far as the back wall of Nicholas Weaver's meſſuage, and then narrowing on the ſouth-ſide to 19 feet 11 inches, and continuing that breadth to the end of the ſaid lot; the whole depth of the ſaid lot being 49 feet; bounded ſouthward with Nicholas Weaver's lot, weſtward with Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward and eaſtward with Joſeph Fox's ground.

Alſo a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth 85 feet; bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward with William Vaugh's meſſuage and lot, and eaſtward with Michael Hillegas's ground; ſubject to the full reſidue and remainder of the yearly rent of Four Pounds, Eight Shillings Sterling, after deducting Five Pounds Eight Shillings Pennſylvania currency, payable to the purchaſer out of two adjacent lots; which ſaid 3 lots were formerly one large lot, late the eſtate of Andrew Breakle deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 31ſt of October, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Elijah Weed, at the corner of Fourth and Arch-ſtreets, a certain two ſtory brick tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of South-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, from Delaware, and between Mulberry and High-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on South-ſtreet aforeſaid, 16 feet 8 inches, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded eaſtward by ground of Thomas Wharton, ſouthward by South-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward by ground of Peter Taylor, and northward by ground of Suſannah Medcalf; ſubject to a ground rent of Five Pounds per annum; late the eſtate of Francis Forſter; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

JOHN SMITH

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, that he has opened ſhop, the ſecond door from the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, and next door to Mr. Stretch's, where he has for ſale, a large and freſh aſſortment of ſhop goods, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail at the loweſt caſh prices, viz.

Broadcloths, foreſt cloths, duffils, naps and bearſkins, beaver coatings, roſe and Indian blankets, red and white flannels, ſtriped linſeys, ſtriped and plain camblets, ſingle and double damaſks, dorſeteens, hairbines, poplins, rattinets, ſhalloons, durants and tammies, worſted and yarn hoſe, checks, Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, cambricks and lawns, cottons and calicoes, ſattins, paduaſoys, taffeties, pelongs and perſians, mens beaver gloves, womens and maids white and coloured ſilk and leather gloves and mitts, worſted and hair pluſh, cotton velvets and velverets, Scotch carpeting, ſcarlet ſerge, Mecklingburgs, harateens, Flanders ticks, bed bunts and tickens, muſlins, gauzes, ermine, &c. with many other articles, too tedious to enumerate. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Wench, about Twenty-five Years of Age, having a young Male Child, which is the Reaſon of her being ſold. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, October 7, 1768.

WILL be ſold be public vendue, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday, the 28th inſtant, ſundry lots of ground, part in Moyamenſing, and part in Paſſyunk townſhip, late the eſtate of James Lownes, ſituated near the Five Mile Round road, and Robert Smith's new houſe, viz.

No. 1. 5 acres and 62 perches of very good ground, either for gardening or graſs, with a new two ſtory frame houſe, not quite finiſhed, a large new barn, a good bearing orchard, aſparagus bed, &c. and acres of good meadow, nearly adjoining the ſaid lot, which has a good never failing ſpring of water.

No. 2. 89 perches of as good ground for producing early garden truck as any near the city, without exception, with an old frame houſe, a large and good aſparagus bed, ſome large Engliſh cherry trees, ſeveral young peach and pear trees.

No. 3. 4 acres and 7 perches of land, adjoining the firſt mentioned lot.

No. 4. 6 acres and 11 perches of land, adjoining the laſt mentioned lot, with the privilege of a lane to accommodate the above mentioned lands.

No. 5. about 5 acres on Greenwich iſland, of well improved meadow ground, in good graſs, lying nearly oppoſite to the middle of League Iſland, bounded on the ſouth by the river Delaware, on the eaſt by Hugh Forbes's meadow, on the north by a meadow of Jonathan Shoemaker, and on the weſt by a 40 feet road, leading out of the London Company's road into the river Delaware, to accommodate this meadow, and others.

A plan of the whole may be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe, and at George Young's in Moyamenſing. For further particulars, enquire of Iſaac Snowden, Benjamin Bonſall, Emanuel Eyre, Richard Humphries, and George Young, aſſignees of ſaid Lownes, who has a young Negroe man to diſpoſe of, that underſtands the tanning and farming buſineſs, and can ſpeak the Dutch language, a quantity of rye, and an apple mill, to be ſold at the vendue, where attendance will be given by the ſaid aſſignees, and the conditions of ſale made known.

N. B. All thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Lownes, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſaid aſſignees. ¶

A COW.

STRAYED away about the firſt of September laſt, from off the commons of this city, a dark red cow, no white except a little on the end of her tail, ſhe is ſomething darker about her head, legs, and under her belly, than elſewhere; ſhe is marked with a very ſmall crop off the end of the left ear, Five years old laſt ſpring, has middle ſized white horns, ſtands pointing towards each other; ſhe was bred in Skippack townſhip, near Germantown. Any perſon that ſhall diſcover the ſaid cow, ſhall have Ten Shillings, or if brought home to the ſubſcriber, living near the Drawbridge, Fifteen Shillings reward, paid by

THOMAS GILPIN.

Imported in the Sally, Captain Spain, and the Carolina, Captain Friend, from London; the Peggy, Captain Spier, from Glaſgow; and the Betſy, Captain Patterſon, from Liverpool; and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

MAGDALEN DEVINE,

At her ſtore in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the QUAKER'S MEETING-HOUSE, the undermentioned GOODS, on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz.

SUPERFINE, fine and coarſe broad cloths, frizes, naps, coatings, duffils, kerſeys, ſpotted ſwanſkins, plains and half-thicks of various colours, ruſſels, callimancoes, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, rattinets, durants, and tammies, white, red and ſcarlet flannels, ſcarlet ſerges, Scotch carpeting, velverets and velvets, fuſtians, jeans, and thickſets, Mancheſter and Flanders tickens of different widths, damaſcus, ſooſees, ginghams, printed linens, chintz, cottons and callicoes; 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, Ruſſia linens and diapers, white and brown hollands, a great aſſortment of printed lawn and linen handkerchiefs, Scotch ditto, 7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns, book and other muſlins, 10 and 11 nail, 3 qrs. 7-8ths, yard wide, yard and 3-8ths wide checks, a large aſſortment of mens, womens, boys and girls thread, cotton, and woſted gloves, mitts and hoſe, mens and womens ſilk hoſe, womens and girls ditto mitts and gloves, purple, white, and cloth colour leather ditto, Scotch and coloured thread, ſewing ſilks, fringes, blond, trolly and other lace, gimp, &c. gauzes of various widths and fineneſs, plain, ſtriped and flowered; a large quantity of ribbons, plain, purled, figured and ſtriped, pelongs, mantuas and ducapes, armazeens, paduaſoys and ſattin plain and figured, flowered ſilks, half yard, half ell and ell wide perſian, taffeties, plain and figured modes, alamodes, &c. pound and common pins, needles, ivory and horn combs, gartering, quality and ſhoe binding, Holland and diaper tapes, a few boxes of good Engliſh mold candles, and many other goods, too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid MAGDALEN DEVINE, whoſe accounts are become due, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent further trouble.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP
JUPITER,
JAMES MACKY,
MASTER,

WILL ſail with all expedition, having part of her cargoe already engaged; for freight or paſſage, apply to the MASTER on board, at the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff, or to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL.

A certain FRANCIS JOHNSON, who came over on redemption in ſaid ſhip from Londonderry, and has taken advantage of the liberty given him to go, for a few days, into the country, and not yet paid his paſſage, is hereby deſired immediately to come and ſettle for the ſame, or the ſaid maſter will be under the neceſſity of advertiſing him, with a deſcription of his perſon, and a reward for taking him up.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 15th day of November next, at the plantation of Richard Saunderſon, in Concord, Cheſter county,

HORSES, cows, ſheep and hogs; farmer's utenſils, and houſhold-furniture; alſo a negroe man ſlave, and a mulatto girl's time, who has between 14 and 15 years to ſerve.

Six months credit to be given, with ſecurity, if required.

The SALE to begin at ten o'clock; where attendance will be given by RICHARD SAUNDERSON, and JOSHUA NORTH.

N. B. The ſaid PLANTATION to be LETT, and entered on immediately.

RAN away, the 16th of this inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, near Deer-creek, a ſervant man, named PATRICK SMITH, a native Iriſhman, has a good deal of the brogue on his tongue, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high: Had on when he went away, a blue and white linſey jacket, and an old dark coloured one over it, tow and linen ſhirt, and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of half-worn ſhoes, and a felt hat: He has a lump between his ſhoulders, eaſily diſcerned, and it is likely he will change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BRYARLY. ¶

Juſt imported from LONDON, the undermentioned Medicines, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

SAMUEL EMLEN,

Next door but one to the Meeting-houſe, oppoſite to the Market, PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR Boſtock's famous purging elixir, Bateman's pectoral drops, Squire's grand elixir, Godfrey's general cordials, Chaſe's balſamic pills, Hooper's female elixir, Frauncis's ſtrengthening elixir, Bateman's golden and plain ſpirits of ſcurvy graſs, Betton's true and genuine Britiſh oil, Dr. Anderſon's, or the true Scotch pills, Hungary water, Stoughton's bitters, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell for the ſtone and gravel, and fever powders, Turlington's balſam, Lockyer's pills, &c. &c. Alſo camphire by the pound, or leſs quantity. Likewiſe a good aſſortment of ſadlers orris, and the very beſt of curriers knives.

N. B. Thoſe that buy to ſell again, may depend on having good allowance. All perſons indebted to ſaid Emlen, are deſired ſpeedily to pay, and prevent farther trouble. ¶

PURSUANT to an act of Aſſembly of the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, this may notify all whom it may concern, that ſundry of the inhabitants of the townſhips of Cheſter, Eveſham, Northampton and Willingburrough, in the county of Burlington, hath petitioned the Aſſembly of the ſaid province, for an act to be paſſed to make Rancokas creek a lawful fence, from the mouth thereof to the Forks, and from thence up the ſouth branch to Belly-bridge, and from the ſaid forks up the north branch, to Mountholley-bridge, near the market-houſe.---Any perſon, or perſons, who have any objections to the ſaid act, are deſired to ſhew cauſe at the next meeting of the General Aſſembly at Burlington, or elſewhere, as the ſaid petitioners expect to have leave to bring in a bill for the ſame. October 11, 1768. ¶

Bucks County, Auguſt 29, 1768.

TAKEN up laſt night, and now in the cuſtody of John Hough, in Plumſted, a cheſtnut ſorrel MARE and COLT, 14 hands high, paces and trots, and a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN HOUGH. ¶

WHEREAS REBECCA, the wife of JOHN HOOD, hath made a ſecond elopement from him, and diveſted him of all his goods, viz. his books, medicines and houſhold furniture, to the value of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and then put herſelf on the overſeers of the poor of the Northern Liberties, for a maintainance, who have in ſome ſort (as they ſay) ſupported her; then they, with her aſſiſtance commenced an action againſt him, September 1766, and in March court, 1767, it was conſidered that he ſhould allow her 6 ſhillings per week, and alſo to pay £6 6 4, that the overſeers had expended for her (together with the coſt of ſuit) which ſums of money were then, and are now, out of his power to ſatisfy; then a writ was iſſued againſt his body for the ſame, by virtue of which he is now confined, and ſo likely to be Durante Vita, without bail or mainprize.

He therefore takes this method to inform his friends, and others, that he practiſes phyſick by receipts, and prepares and ſells all Dr. Witt's noſtrums, either by the ounce, or by the doſe, viz. his febrifuge ſpirits, his pleuretic ſpirits, his cephalic, rheumatic, hydropic, and aſtral pills, or pills to cure the dumb ague, pills and powders to deſtroy the worms in children, and adults, &c. &c. &c. in order to ſupport himſelf, and thoſe that ought to be ſupported by him, in the ſituation he is now in, and hopes that they will give him their cuſtom as uſual, and ſo far oblige their old friend, JOHN HOOD. ¶

N. B. He alſo undertakes to cure the Venereal Diſeaſe in all its ſtages, if curable.

Glouceſter county, October 11, 1768.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE their eſcape out of Glouceſter goal, laſt night, the three following priſoners, viz. PATRICK NEWLIN, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſandy complexion, ſtrait ſandy hair, flat broad face, a peeked noſe, and marked with the ſmall pox, is a thick well ſet fellow, a blackſmith by trade, ſays he has been a ſoldier, and been on board a man of war; had on a ſhort red under jacket, without ſleeves, old check ſhirt, old leather breeches, light blue grey ſtockings, old ſhoes, with one braſs buckle, but had no hat, is about 34 years old, and very apt to get drunk. DAVID COCHRAN, about 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, long viſaged, has red curled hair, ſandy beard and eyebrows, has had the bridge of his noſe half cut through, is a fuller by trade, and very apt to get drunk; had on a halfworn caſtor hat, black ſilk handkerchief, light coloured homeſpun coat, which has had ſeveral places cut acroſs the body, and ſewed up, linſey ſtriped jacket, coarſe tow trowſers, old check ſhirt, and old ſhoes. WILEY WOOD, 21 years old, round faced, black ſtrait hair, dark complexion, has a hardy countenance, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, liſps in his talk, and drinks no rum; had on a blue ſailor jacket, a ſheeps black homeſpun under ditto, without ſleeves, old ſtriped linen trowſers, new pair of ſhoes, plain ſteel buckles, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up the above priſoners, and ſecures them in any goal, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive for NEWLIN and COCHRAN, or either of them, Forty Shillings each, and Twenty Shillings for WOOD, paid by JOSIAH CHATTIN, Goaler. ¶

ON the 27th of October inſt. will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, 11 lots of cedar ſwamp and pine land, formerly belonging to JONATHAN WRIGHT, and known by the name of *Wright's Swamp*, ſituate in the county of Glouceſter, about 14 miles from Haddonfield, 12 from Timber-creek Landing, and 20 miles from Philadelphia. The lots contain from 14 to 45 acres, the greateſt part of which is exceeding fine timber, fit to work into ſhingles, boards, &c. and its ſituation exceeds ſwamps in general, being naturally very wet, which is a great ſafeguard from fire; and as each lot will have the advantage of two fronts, and the faſt land comes near the ſwamp on both ſides, renders it more convenient to get the timber. The lots are all numbered, and marked. Any perſon inclining to view them, by applying to HENRY THORN, Innkeeper at Longcoming, may have an opportunity of ſeeing them. Thoſe who incline to become purchaſers, are deſired to meet at the houſe of the aforeſaid Thorn on the day of ſale, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, in order to proceed to the ſwamp. The conditions of the vendue, and the plan of the lots, will be ſhewn on the day of ſale, and attendance given by

WILLIAM HULINGS, and THOMAS PRYOR, junior.

N. B. The quantity of ſwamp in each lot will be aſcertained before the ſale. 6

Burlington, October 10, 1768.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers, aſſignees in truſt for the uſe of the creditors of Lambert Barnes, late of the city of Burlington, inn-holder, have heretofore, at two ſeveral times, advertiſed all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to the ſaid Barnes, that they ſhould pay off their reſpective ballances; but little regard having been had thereto, they are once more requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, on or before Saturday, the 22d of October inſtant, or they will be proceeded againſt according to law, without reſpect to perſons. At which day the aſſignees will meet at the houſe of David Clayton, inn-keeper, in Burlington, when the creditors of ſaid Barnes are deſired to exhibit their accounts, properly proved or they will be precluded from the dividend of ſaid Barnes's eſtate, which will be made ſoon after. JOHN LAWRENCE, THOMAS RODMAN, JOSEPH IMLAY. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

POSTSCRIPT *to the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2078.

The REMONSTRANT, No. III.

THAT there is a project on foot to eſtabliſh Biſhops in America, is publicly avowed and contended for by many of the Epiſcopal Church, and they as confidently contend, that they are part of the Engliſh eſtabliſhed Church, and that all others are Diſſenters. But as an Epiſcopate, with its eccleſiaſtical courts, and other appendages, has, in former times, been found hurtful to other religious ſocieties, the plan now propoſed is repreſented in ſuch a favourable view, as, in their judgment, no reaſonable man can object to it. For theſe Biſhops are to have no powers but what are purely ſpiritual. They are only to ordain, confirm, and inſpect the morals of the Clergy of their own denomination. Had twenty ſuch Biſhops been ſent to America, provided they had no connection with our *civil affairs*, nor a *proſpect* of being *able* to *claim* or *exerciſe* the powers that made them terrible in England, no man had been uneaſy about them. But, for many reaſons already offered on this ſubject, all the colonies have juſt grounds to fear that the Epiſcopate *really* deſired, and that will be eſtabliſhed, if ever any be eſtabliſhed among us, will not be ſo harmleſs and innocent as they pretend, nor ſo like thoſe that were in the primitive Church. Even Dr. Chandler, who ſo ſtrongly aſſerts that they deſire no power that can be hurtful to the civil or religious rights and privileges of other denominations, paints his intended Biſhops in ſuch colours as muſt ſtrike all conſiderate perſons with terror, and convince them, that if Biſhops be once eſtabliſhed, they will oblige thouſands once more to ſeek ſhelter among the ſavage Indians.

But for want of arguments to refute Dr. Chauncy, the Centinel, Whig, and others, who have pointed out our danger; and with a view to turn the public attention from this avowed deſign of an eſtabliſhment ſo dreadful in its conſequences, the Anatomiſt cries aloud, that the colonies are in danger from a Preſbyterian eſtabliſhment, which, as he alledges, is projected and carrying into execution. "This ſour turbulent party, ſays he, has juſtly alarmed the fears of every other religious perſuaſion in America, and created a jealouſy, that the ſole view of this party is to erect an empire and eſtabliſhment for themſelves in this new world, on the ruin of every other religious denomination----But before they can ſucceed in their deſigns, they will meet with a reſiſtance far different from what is to be expected in this paper; a reſiſtance perhaps even *unto blood*." That the Epiſcopal Churches have an eſtabliſhment in Maryland and Virginia, and the Independents (as he calls them) have a ſort of eſtabliſhment in ſome of the New-England provinces, is well known----But a Preſbyterian eſtabliſhment in the colonies, is neither projected nor deſired, nor can it ever be attempted with any rational proſpect of ſucceſs. No denominations of Chriſtians in any of the other colonies, the Epiſcopalians only excepted, have the leaſt ground to expect it. They, and they only, have power and intereſt in England to get ſuch a bill paſſed in their favour by the King and his Grandees, who are all of that perſuaſion; but no act paſſed in the colonies to eſtabliſh Preſbytery, or any religious perſuaſion, Epiſcopacy excepted, on the ruins of other ſocieties, would obtain a ſanction in England; it would be madneſs to attempt it. Nay, the Lutheran and Preſbyterian Societies in New-York, could not procure even a charter in England for ſecuring their Churches, and burying grounds. Letters of encorporation, ſuch as are granted to almoſt every company of mechanics, were denied by the interpoſition of gentlemen of the Epiſcopal eſtabliſhment, and in particular by one of their Biſhops, as we are informed. With what face then can the Anatomiſt alarm the world with the notion of a Preſbyterian eſtabliſhment, a thing in itſelf not only improbable, but even impoſſible; we utterly deny this charge; it is a groundleſs calumny, without the leaſt foundation; and we call on this abuſive writer either to make good his aſſertion, or to take to himſelf the ſhame of publiſhing notorious falſhoods, for want of better arguments; but this he did to amuſe other religious ſocieties, and to turn their attention from the common danger.

But ſuppoſe, for argument's ſake, that this eſtabliſhment was projected; is this a good reaſon why the Anatomiſt ſhould ſhake his bloody knife, and puff and abuſe the Preſbyterians? Is it a ſufficient reaſon to threaten them with a reſiſtance far different from what is in his paper? Poſſibly he intends proſecutions, and fines, and impriſonments, and baniſhment, and confiſcation of goods, as in old times. Is every attempt to have an eſtabliſhment ſufficient provocation *to reſiſt even unto blood?* Let us then turn his argument againſt himſelf, and aſk, what ſhould other ſocieties do to prevent an Epiſcopal eſtabliſhment, that dreadful evil, ſo ruinous to every other religious denomination, when it comes to be determined that it ſhall take place among us? Are we abuſed, are we accuſed and threatened for writing againſt it, and pointing out the direful conſequences of a well known eſtabliſhment, which has already, by its courts, perſecuted and oppreſſed thouſands of loyal ſubjects, and ſincere Chriſtians, and driven many to ſeek habitations in a howling wilderneſs? He and his party threaten *to ſtrive even to blood* to prevent a Preſbyterian eſtabliſhment, which is impoſſible to accompliſh; and yet he will not allow others even to lament their danger from his projected, and almoſt executed eſtabliſhment, nor to complain that they are in danger. All denominations are loudly called on humbly to petition thoſe that are in power and authority to prevent this evil. But how muſt the world deteſt a perſecuting Church, or a Churchman, threatening blood and ſlaughter to any that would aim at an eſtabliſhment, though it be a thing that almoſt all Epiſcopalians contend for, as for a bleſſing to a religious ſociety. This is not the Chriſtian ſpirit; this is not to obey his commands, who enjoins us to do to others as we would be done by.

The Centinel was as much an advocate for every ſociety in the colonies as for the Preſbyterians, yet they, and the New-England Independents only, muſt feel the laſh of this writer. What has the ſquabbles between the Epiſcopal Miſſionaries and the New-England Independents to do with this controverſy? If they dealt hardly by the Miſſionaries, or the people of their perſuaſion, we would by no means vindicate them; but will this pretended abuſe warrant Epiſcopalians to unite in England and America once more to harraſs the world with their Eccleſiaſtical Courts? If the firſt ſettlers in New-England were unfriendly to the Epiſcopalians and other denominations, they imported the bitter root of perſecution and intolerance, and a love of religious eſtabliſhments, from England to Boſton; and under theſe unhappy prejudices enacted, that other denominations ſhould contribute to the ſupport of the eſtabliſhed or town miniſter. This crying iniquity was done, and is ſtill done in England before the face of all Iſrael, and in the face of the ſun. For there all other denominations muſt, and do, maintain the eſtabliſhed Clergy. But when the Epiſcopal Clergy, and their people, had their own meaſures returned, what clamours did they raiſe? What cries of injuſtice and oppreſſion? The Biſhops, and the zealous High-fliers interpoſed for their relief, and the New-England Independents were told, that notwithſtanding their acts of Aſſembly, every denomination muſt maintain their own Clergy. And this juſt and equitable determination beyond the Atlantic, we, and the Independents themſelves, highly approve; but is this equity and juſtice obſerved in Old-England, where near a million of Diſſenters muſt maintain the eſtabliſhed Clergy? Is this equity and juſtice regarded in the Epiſcopal colonies, as in Maryland or Virginia? Or is this equity and juſtice obſerved in North-Carolina, where Governor Dobbs obtained ſevere and oppreſſive laws to maintain the Epiſcopal Clergy? In theſe caſes there are no cries of injuſtice, no advocates to plead the cauſe of other ſocieties, that are burdened and oppreſſed. And all ſuch acts, when once confirmed in England, are not likely ever to be repealed.

The Independents in New-England were led, by the practices and laws of Old-England, to treat Diſſenters from their eſtabliſhment, ſuch as it was, in the ſame manner the Epiſcopalians did, and ſtill do treat Diſſenters from their religious eſtabliſhments. Of all men in the world they ſhould be the laſt to condemn others, for what they juſtify in themſelves. We condemn all perſecution, ſeverity and injuſtice, in all eſtabliſhments, whether Roman Catholic, Epiſcopal, Independent, or Preſbyterian. But what have we to do with theſe affairs in New-England, or with their preſent debates with the Miſſionaries? Is it an attack on the Church of England to diſpute with a few of her Miſſionaries; or is it unlawful to write againſt her bigotted Sons, who contend for an unbroken ſucceſſion, a divine right of Epiſcopacy, and other chimæras, that are deſpiſed by the beſt and moſt moderate part of that Church? Are her Miſſionaries ſo ſacred, that all the Preſbyterians in America muſt be abuſed, becauſe Mr. Smith, a Preſbyterian hiſtorian, has omitted to give one of them a full compliment of praiſes? What have all theſe trifles to do with the preſent diſpute? They ſolve none of our objections: They are only deſigned to draw our attention from a gathering ſtorm, ready to burſt on us, and deſtroy us.

Eccleſiaſtical Courts, like a furious wild beaſt, are, at preſent, under reſtraints, but are not tamed. They have, in ſome degree, maintained their influence even under the milder adminiſtrations, ſince the glorious Revolution; and if an Epiſcopate be here eſtabliſhed, we fear they will rage with ſeven-fold fury. One great reaſon of our fears ariſes from the nature and conſtitution of theſe colonies. In England the nobility in general hate oppreſſion, and have, on many occaſions, checked the exorbitant power of Eccleſiaſtics, and delivered their friends, tenants and religious ſocieties, from perſecution. The judges in England, are men of great reputation and influence; they are raiſed above the frowns of the proudeſt Eccleſiaſtics; nay, they are ſet above the pride or malice even of the King's miniſters, that they may, without danger, adhere to the laws, and defend the rights of the people. They are empowered to grant, and do frequently grant prohibitions to check the tyranny, and to ſtop the the rigor of the Biſhops courts. But ſhould Epiſcopacy, with its courts, be here eſtabliſhed (and that they certainly will be eſtabliſhed together, is what we fear) we have no powerful nobility to check their rage, no independent judges, eſtabliſhed for life, to interpoſe, and deliver us. A judge, or even a governor in the colonies, would be treated with inſolence and abuſe, that would appear againſt the oppreſſion of any of our proud unmerciful Prelates. Moſt bitter complaints of his conduct would be made to the Archbiſhop and Biſhops, and the King's Miniſters. He would be traduced as a Republican, an enemy to the Church of England, and to his Majeſty's government in the colonies, and to monarchy itſelf. The old cry would be raiſed again, no Biſhop, no King, and poſſibly the offender, whether judge or governor, would be tumbled down with diſgrace from his ſtation, and made an example to all who would not bow down their necks to our American Biſhops. Let me, on this occaſion, uſe the words of the Anatomiſt, *O my children, on the proſpect of this change, how I tremble and lament for you!*

How carefully has the Anatomiſt raked up every thing to blacken the Independents in New-England; even the Boſton almanack is preſſed into his ſervice. But do theſe ſhifts and evaſions ſatisfy any reaſonable man, that the intended Epiſcopate will not be hurtful to other religious ſocieties; or that it will not introduce confuſion into our civil courts, and overturn many of our laws? Does a ſtory of Independent Reflectors, or Watch Towers, or of a Hiſtorian, that did not extol one of their Miſſionaries, as much as he deſerved and expected, prove that the Preſbyterians are laboring after an eſtabliſhment? Or granting that they were, which is a notorious falſhood, would that convince us, that our civil and religious liberties were in no danger from the intended Epiſcopate, and its Eccleſiaſtical Courts? If he thinks it of any advantage to his cauſe, to mention the faults of Preſbyterians, and Independents, who were ever as moderate in the exerciſe of power as the Church of England, we are ready to ballance accounts with him; and our accounts of the ſeverities of the High-fliers in the Church of England, and their ſevere acts of Parliament, to diſtreſs all Non-conformiſts, ſhall not be taken from almanacks, pamphlets, or unprinted hiſtories; but from hiſtorians of undoubted authority, and good reputation. We intend to give the world an abſtract of the acts of Parliament which diſtreſſed the Britiſh Churches, from the memorable act of Elizabeth, which condemned *all perſons refuſing peremptorily to come to Church, after conviction, to baniſhment, and in caſe of return, to death, without benefit of Clergy*; down to the ſevere act called the *Schiſm Bill*, in the reign of Queen Anne, and ſhall, at the ſame time, mention ſome of the grievous ſufferings of many thouſands by the cruel execution of thoſe laws.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

At a full Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Hatfield, September 22, 1768.

A LETTER from the Selectmen of the town of Boſton, together with the votes, paſſed by the ſaid town, the 12th and 13th inſtant, was by the Selectmen communicated to this town; which being read, calmly and fully deliberated and conſidered, the queſtion was then put by the Moderator, whether this town will chuſe any perſon or perſons a committee to meet in convention with others in Boſton, as propoſed in ſaid letter? and it paſſed unanimouſly in the negative. It was then moved, and ſeconded, that the meeting would chuſe a committee to prepare an anſwer to the Selectmen of Boſton, to be laid before this town for their conſideration, at the time to which this meeting ſhall be adjourned: It paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative. A committee was choſe accordingly; and then the meeting adjourned till to-morrow 5 o'clock afternoon.

September 23, 1768.

The inhabitants being aſſembled, agreeable to adjournment, the committee appointed yeſterday report, which being repeatedly read, and duly conſidered, was accepted, and then unanimouſly reſolved, that the following anſwer be ſent by the Selectmen, as ſoon as may be, to the Selectmen of the town of Boſton, and that the ſame be publiſhed in ſome one or more of the Boſton News-papers.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have fully conſidered your propoſal of a convention, and the reaſons you are pleaſed to aſſign for it, and hereby take the liberty to expreſs our ſentiments. We are not ſenſible that the ſtate of America is ſo alarming, or the ſtate of this province ſo materially different from what they were a few months ſince, as to render the meaſure you propoſe either ſalutary or neceſſary. The act of Parliament for raiſing a revenue, ſo much complained of, has been in being, and carrying into execution, for a conſiderable time paſt, and proper ſteps taken by ſeveral governments on this continent to obtain redreſs of that grievance, and humble petitions by them ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty, we truſt have already, or will ſoon reach the Royal ear, be graciouſly received, and favourably anſwered, and the petition from the houſe of repreſentatives of this province the laſt year among the reſt:---If it ſhould not, for want of an agent from this province at the court of Great-Britain to preſent it, we preſume you very well know, if it be an impolitic and imprudent omiſſion, where to lay the blame; and we apprehend, that nothing that can or will be done by your propoſed convention, can or will aid the petition.

And here we beg leave to ſay, that we judge that it would be much for the intereſt of this province to have an agent at this critical day; a ſuitable perſon, that would have ſerved us faithfully, we make no doubt might have been found, but the reaſons given, and the methods that we hear have been taken to prevent it, are diſſatisfactory, and give us much uneaſineſs.--We are further informed, that all matters of a public and private nature, lying before the laſt general court, were fully conſidered and acted upon, and all then propoſed to be done, finiſhed before the adjournment, except the impeachment of his Majeſty's repreſentative, which perhaps might not have been agreed to, had they ſat longer, or not been afterwards diſſolved. We are ſorry for that circumſtance that occaſioned ſo early a diſſolution of the general court, though we muſt own, that the Governor by charter is veſted with that power, yet we wiſh, if he had judged it conſiſtent with his duty to the King, it had been as uſual; however we hope another will be ſoon called, or at furtheſt on the laſt Wedneſday in May next, and that in the mean time the public affairs of the province will not greatly ſuffer: And here we propoſe to your conſideration, whether the circular letter which gave ſuch umbrage containing theſe expreſſions, or others of the like import, *That the King and parliament, by the late revenue act, had infringed the rights of the colonies, impoſed an inequitable tax, and things yet worſe might be expected from the independence and unlimited appointments of crown officers therein mentioned,* was ſo perfectly innocent, and entirely conſiſtent with that duty and loyalty profeſſed by the houſe of repreſentatives the laſt year, in their petition to his Majeſty; and whether the laſt houſe might not have complied with his Majeſty's requiſition, with a full ſaving of all their rights and privileges, and thereby prevented our being deſtitute of a general court at this day.

We cannot comprehend what pretence there can be for the propoſed convention, unleſs the probability of a conſiderable number of regular troops being ſent into the province, and an apprehenſion of their being quartered, part in your town, and part at the caſtle. And here we would obſerve, it was a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether any were coming or not, if otherwiſe, for what purpoſe the King was ſending them, whether for your defence in caſe of a French war (as you tell us there is in the minds of many a prevailing apprehenſion of one approaching, and if we don't miſunderſtand your letter, induced them to paſs the votes tranſmitted to us) or whether they are deſtined for the protection of the new acquired territories, is altogether uncertain: That they are to be a ſtanding army in a time of peace you give us no evidence; and if your apprehenſions are well grounded, it is not even ſuppoſable they are intended as ſuch---and if your town meant ſincerely, we cannot ſee the need they had of interpoſing in military matters, in an unprecedented way, requeſting their inhabitants to be provided with arms, &c. (a matter till now always ſuppoſed to belong to another department) eſpecially as they muſt know ſuch a number of troops would be a much better defence in caſe of war, than they had heretofore been favoured with: To ſuppoſe what you ſurmiſe they may be intended for, is to miſtruſt the King's paternal care and goodneſs; if by any ſudden excurſions or inſurrections of ſome inconſiderate people, the King has been induced to think them a neceſſary check upon you, we hope you will, by your loyalty and quiet behaviour, ſoon convince his Majeſty and the world, they are not longer neceſſary for that purpoſe, that thereupon they will be withdrawn, and your town and the province ſaved any further trouble and expence from that quarter.----We are ſenſible the colonies labour under many difficulties, and we greatly fear what the conſequences of the diſputes with our mother country will prove; however, we are far from thinking the meaſures you are purſuing have any tendency to deliver the good people of this province, but, on the contrary, immerge them in greater; after all we ſhould hope (were it not for your preſent attempt, attended with a bad complection) we might ſoon have deliverance from our preſent troubles, and things reſtored as at the firſt----The governments have, in our opinion, conſulted, and are purſuing the propereſt methods to obtain redreſs of their grievances, our duty is to wait with patience the event, unleſs we are determined to take the alternative! How far paſſion and diſappointment, and private reſentment, may influence any to hurry their neighbours into ſuch mad and deſperate meaſures, we do not know, but pray GOD prevent.---Suffer us to obſerve, that in our opinion the meaſures the town of Boſton are purſuing, and propoſing to us and the people of this province to unite in, are unconſtitutional, illegal, and wholly unjuſtifiable, and what will give the enemies of our conſtitution the greateſt joy, ſubverſive of government, deſtructive of that peace and good order which is the cement of ſociety, and have a direct tendency to rivet our chains, and deprive us of our charter rights and privileges, which we the inhabitants of this town deſire may be ſecured to us, and perpetuated to our lateſt poſterity.

Thus we have freely expreſſed our ſentiments, having an equal right with others, though a leſſer part of the community, and take this firſt opportunity to proteſt againſt the propoſed convention;---and hereby declare our loyalty to his preſent Majeſty, and fidelity to our country; and that it is our firm reſolution, to the utmoſt of our power, to maintain and defend our rights in every prudent and reaſonable way, as far as is conſiſtent with our duty to GOD and the King.

Atteſt. OLIVER PARTRIDGE, *Town Clerk.*

BOSTON, October 6.

We hear his Majeſty's Council has adviſed his Excellency the Governor to authorize and appoint one or more perſon or perſons to furniſh and ſupply the officers and ſoldiers put and placed in the barracks, with fire, candles, &c. as particularly mentioned in the act of parliament.

We hear that Joſeph Goldthwait, jun. Eſq; is appointed Commiſſary for the purpoſe above-mentioned.

This morning fell down and came to anchor off Caſtle William, the Senegal ſloop of war; the Magdalene armed ſchooner ſailed alſo for Halifax.

The Lydia, Captain Scott, ſails this day for London: We hear that Captain Allen, of the Gaſpee armed ſchooner, goes paſſenger in the Lydia, with diſpatches from the commander of the troops here.

Thurſday laſt the Convention, having finiſhed their buſineſs, diſperſed.

We hear that houſes in the town are taking up on hire for the troops now here.

The town of Cambridge, by a very great majority, on Thurſday laſt choſe a committee to meet in the late Convention; but the buſineſs being done, before the gentlemen choſen could join, we have their deſire to acquaint the public, that they have carefully read the printed proceedings and reſult of the commitees, and highly approve of the ſame.

We hear from Wilbraham, a part of Springfield, that a number of gentlemen have agreed together to purchaſe 2000 ſheep, to be paſtured upon the plains there, under the care of a ſhepherd.

We hear from Roxbury, that one day laſt week, near 60 young women of that place, met together at the miniſter's houſe, early in the morning, and gave Mrs. Adams the materials for, and the ſpinning of, above an hundred ſcore of linen yarn; ſuch an uſual and beautiful appearance, drew a great number of ſpectators from town and country, who all expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at ſuch an example of induſtry.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office Philadelphia.

ELEANOR ALEXANDER, Rev. Mr. Francis Alliſon, Robert Armſtrong, Jonathan Adams, William Allen, William Alexander, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. William Agar, Pennſylvania; Ann Armſtrong, Plymouth.

B. John Bicket, Patrick Bryan, Capt. Badger, Capt. David Brown, John Bigard (2) Barclay and Hay, Elias Barton, Joſeph Boud, Capt. James Beach, Standford Brown, John Barrot, Wilhelm von Beverd (2) George Brackenridge, Thomas Bland, Joſeph Bousfield, Philadelphia; James Bell, Kingſeſs; Benjamin Brannan, Darby; William Bate, Bethlehem; Samuel Black, John Balderſon, Bucks County; Adam Buckley, Upper Dublin; John Bailey, Kent County.

C. Robert Cummins, Thomas Cow, Michael Crawly, Ann Crawly, James Callender, John Conner, John Cline, Francis Callender, Daniel Coghlan, John Connelly, Thomas Callender,

Michael Clogg, Jane Casey, James Coulter, Col. William Carliſle, John Clark, Ann Caſland, James Calvert, Henry Clark, Neil Corren, Gunrode Conrea, James Cooke, Philadelphia; James Crommey, Joſeph Champneys, Pileſgrove; John Carr, John Clark, Henry Cloker, Bucks County; William Cox, Saſſafras Neck.

D. John Donnall, David Duncan, Robert Davidſon, John Donnell (2) Hugh Douglaſs, John Darragh, Ellis Davis, Col. Daulton, James Davis, Philadelphia; James Dundaſs, Kenſington.

E. Jane England, Eſther Enſlow, Mr. Edwards, Capt. Egdon, Philadelphia; John Erwin, Joſeph Ellicot, Bucks County.

F. Lieutenant Malcolm Fraſer, Mr. Forlong, Michael Foulow, George Fiſher, Philip Fireling, Patrick Frene, Henry Fulton, Joſhua France, Philadelphia.

G. James Giles, Thomas Gregg, Corporal, Iſaac Gardner, William Gallaher, Capt. Griffie, Roſe Gillaſpie, Daniel Gill, Nicholas Green, Mary Gabſon, Samuel Garmon, Henry Garbett, Daniel Gorton, Philadelphia; Mary Grove, Germantown; David Gibſon, Upper Dublin; Matthew Grieve, Oxford; Joſeph Gladen, Bucks County.

H. Andrew Hall, Capt. Seymour Hood (2) Iſrael Hanelman, John Holliday, Richard Hockley, Philadelphia; William Hannah, Bordentown; John E. Hopkins, Haddonfield.

I. David Jerom, 34th Regiment, Capt. John James, Deborah Jobs, William Johnſon, David Jemiſon, Philadelphia; Job Johnſon, Frankford.

K. Mr. Kennady, William Keedy, Soldier (2) James King, Soldier, Robert King, William Killpatrick, James Kinſey, Philadelphia; Robert Kennedy, Pennſylvania; Thomas Kennedy (2) Monmouth County, New-Jerſey; John Kennedy, Bucks County; John Kerr, Bucks County.

L. John Lyndon, Peter Leſley, Capt. Peter Le Coeg, Robert Lucas (2) Abraham Lord, Patrick Lyons, Jacob Levy, Mrs. Lindſey, Philadelphia; Thomas Long, Bucks County; Samuel Leveſton, Mountholly.

M. Samuel Martin, William Moore, John Meharie, John M'Neil, James M'Genis, John M'Citirage, John M'Cormick (2) Hugh M'Leamin, William M'Connel, James M'Genly, Michael Murphey, William Montgomery, Donald Malcolm, Lawrence M'Ardle, Eleanor Millor, Mr. Garret Roger M'Gargol, Ann Merry, Mr. Minen, Philadelphia; David M'Clean, Edward Menary, Bucks County; James M'Quown, Pennſylvania; David Maxwell, Monmouth, N. Jerſey; David M'Callom, Salem; John M'Cartney, Pennypack Mill.

N. James Newel (2) Stephen Newport, Philadelphia; Emanuel Neiman, Pennſylvania.

O. Samuel Owings, Philadelphia.

P. Jonathan Parker, Hannah Parker, Martin Pendergaſt, David Potts, Nathaniel Preſton, Philadelphia; James Purdy, near Philadelphia; Matthew Parvin, Cohanſie.

R. Thomas Rian (2) Alexander Rowney, James Rowan, Robert Ruecaſtle, Peggy Rowland, Elizabeth Rea, William Ruſſell, Thomas Robinſon, Samuel Roe, Philadelphia; Anthony Reynolds, Pennſylvania; Dr. Alexander Roſs, Mountholly.

S. Elizabeth Stevens, Sarah Slack, Richard Stevens, Edward Sweeney, Ludwick Shaftour, Michael Shees, Francis Street, John Stewart, Sharpe and Company, Mrs. Spencer, Thomas Scully, Elizabeth Skinner, Philadelphia; Robert Sterling, N. Providence.

T. John Taylor, Molly Thompſon, George Taylor, Gloud Taylor, Philadelphia; Jacob Taggart, Salem.

W. Dennis Worrel, Samuel Watts, John Walker, James Wilſon, Sacheveral Wood, Robert Willis, Thomas Webſter, John Warren, George White, Henry Williams, Capt. John Wake, John Wolf, John Williams, 34th Regiment, Robert Woodhouſe, John Walſh, James Wilſon, Thomas Warner, Andrew Watſon (3) Thomas Wilſon.

Y. Samuel Young, William Yorke, 34th Regiment, Philadelphia; David Young, Jerſey.

Z. Adam Zantzinger.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, and other veſſels from London, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail,

By JOHN ELLIOTT,

At his Looking-glaſs ſtore, the ſign of the Bell and Looking-glaſs, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet; alſo at the Three Bruſhes, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

A VERY large, neat and genteel aſſortment of looking-glaſſes, conſiſting of common ſconces and piers, plain and with gilding, pediment ſconces and piers, japanned ſconces, gilt and white carved ditto, chimney glaſſes, dreſſing ditto, with drawers, ſwinging ditto, hanging ditto, with and without heads, ſhaving and pocket ditto, coach and chariot ditto, ditto for book-caſe doors, &c. alſo mahogany and book tea cheſts, tea and bottle boards, tinfoyle, braſs and leather caſtors, bed ditto, &c.

N. B. Old glaſſes new quickſilvered, and framed, as uſual.

I REQUEST all perſons not to ſell, or give any credit to my wife SARAH, on any account whatſoever, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof; her conduct, during my abſence the two laſt voyages beyond ſea, has juſtly forfeited all my future connection with, or regard for her. JOHN ROSS.

Philadelphia, October 14, 1768. ¶

Northampton county, Pennſylvania, Oct. 7, 1768.

WAS committed to the common goal of this county, a certain HUGH JONES, by trade a miller, and ſervant to George Randell, at the Lancaſhire Furnace, Baltimore county, Maryland, according to his own acknowledgment; and an advertiſement, in Hall and Sellers's paper, No. 2074, dated September 10, 1768; theſe are to acquaint his maſter to come and pay the reward and charges, according to his advertiſement, and take him away.

§ JACOB BACKMAN, Goaler.

NEAVE and HARMAN,

Have for ſale, juſt now imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain SPARKS,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of the beſt ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, of the moſt faſhionable Colours, which they are now opening, at their Store, the Corner of Second and Spruce Streets,

Juſt publiſhed in Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, and to be ſold there by JAMES ADAMS,

THE WILMINGTON ALMANACK, for the Year 1769: Containing, beſides the uſual Calculations, Courts, Fairs, Roads, Quaker's Meetings, &c. The Continuation of Mr. Hervey's Thoughts on the Starry Heavens, and the following Eſſays, viz. On Application;---Prudence;---Fortitude;---Contentment;---Anger;---Envy;---Contradiction; and Conſideration. The Way to be wiſe. The Art of Printing; a Poem. And, The Way to win him; addreſſed to the Ladies. With many uſeful Receipts, for Cancers, Fluxes, Fevers, the Gravel, &c. Likewiſe wiſe Sayings, witty Turns, &c. &c. &c. Alſo TOBLER's ALMANACK, for the Year 1769: Containing, beſides the uſual Calculations, &c. ſome Paſſages out of a Letter wrote to a Perſon of Quality, giving a Relation in general, concerning the Lives of the Primitive Chriſtians. The Character of a true Friend. An Extract of the Life and Death of the Lady Elizabeth Haſtings. Verſes, wrote by the Lady Moleſworth, when at Bath, to her Huſband, a little before ſhe died. Together with pithy Sayings, uſeful Tables, &c. &c.

N. B. The above Almanacks are likewiſe to be had of the Printers hereof.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY Dutch Servant Girl, who has Six Years to ſerve, and has been uſed to Country Work. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on Wiſſahickon road, on Sunday, the 18th inſt. a large ſorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, about 13 years old, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder MB. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to JOHN WISTER, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward. *

TO be run for, on Monday, the 31ſt of October inſt. over the courſe in Charles-Town, Cæcil county, Maryland, a purſe of Twenty Piſtoles, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three two mile heats, on the following terms, viz. aged, full bloods, to carry 10 ſtone; three quarter bloods 9 ſtone 6 lb. half bloods 8 ſtone 10 lb. quarter bloods 8 ſtone; clear of blood 7 ſtone; and under age to carry weight agreeable to the rules of racing at New-market. Any horſe, mare, or gelding, winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the prize.---Any perſon detected in unfair riding, to be deemed diſtanced. Proper judges will be appointed, to determine all diſputes that may ariſe. The horſes to be entered two days before running, with Mr. Edward Dougherty, paying Thirty Shillings entrance, or double at the poſt.

On the day following, a purſe of Ten Pounds, to be run for, obſerving the ſame rules as above (the winning horſe the preceding day excepted) paying Two Dollars entrance. And, on the day following, a grand FOX-HUNT is propoſed.

RUN away, on Wedneſday, the 7th of September ult. from the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore county, Maryland, an Engliſh ſervant woman, named SARAH HEAMES, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a ſcar on her cheek, is pock-marked, fair complexion, and has flaxen hair; had on, when ſhe ran away, a white ſilk hat, green quilted petticoat, ſhoes, and ſilver buckles in them; ſhe ſtole and carried off caſh, to the amount of Fifty Shillings, a ſilver watch, and womens apparel, to the value of Twenty Pounds. As ſhe has gowns, &c. of different colours, her dreſs cannot be deſcribed; ſhe went, as is ſuppoſed, with two ſailors, towards Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid woman, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, including what the law allows. WILLIAM BANNISTER. §

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d of October, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A VALUABLE plantation, or piece of land, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 203 acres, more or leſs, 75 whereof are cleared, and the remainder excellently well wooded, with 12 acres of good watered meadow; and a water courſe drawn, by which 20 acres more good meadow may be made, and laid under water, with no other trouble than turning the water along the race, and levelling the ground a little, being already cleared; there is likewiſe on ſaid place a good ſaw-mill, on a never failing ſtream, and a conveniency of letting another large ſtream into it; by which means there will be water ſufficient to drive a griſt and ſaw-mills the drieſt ſeaſon; there is alſo a good new two ſtory ſquare log houſe, and two other dwelling houſes, barn and ſtables. Said plantation was late the property of George Davis.

Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſaid time and place, 15 head of large fat cattle, a parcel of ſheep, and ſeveral two year old colts. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and an indefeaſible title to the purchaſer or purchaſers of the plantation, by ISAAC WAYNE. †

JUST arrived from Cork, in the Ship Myrtilla, Captain Caton, SERVANT BOYS and GIRLS, from 12 to 18 Years of Age, among which are Hatters, Taylors, Houſe Carpenters, Joyners, Barbers, &c. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, who has alſo for Sale, beſt Cork Roſe Butter, Engliſh Cheeſe, London Porter, beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea, &

Juſt arrived from Briſtol, in the Snow Anna, James Ruſſell, Maſter, now lying off Market-ſtreet Wharff,

A NUMBER of likely ENGLISH and WELCH SERVANTS, chiefly brought up to the Farming Buſineſs; a few Tradeſmen, ſome Women and Boys, all in good Health, whoſe Times, agreeable to Indenture, are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD, who hath for Sale, on board ſaid Veſſel, a Quantity of beſt fine SALT.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1768.

ANY PERSON having a Quantity of RED OAK STAVES, of four Feet four Inches in Length, and of the common Breadth and Thickneſs of Pipe Staves, may hear of a PURCHASER, by applying ſoon to the PRINTERS hereof. †

THOMAS PRESTON,

At the Golden Mortar, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite Black-Horſe Alley, takes leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has now imported in the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, from one of the firſt Houſes in London,

A NEAT and general Aſſortment of Drugs, chemical and galenical Medicines; alſo thoſe Kinds of Patent Medicines, that are moſt in Uſe, and many other Articles, too tedious to recite. All which he propoſes to ſell at a moderate Price.

N. B. Family Receipts or medicines carefully made up. Tf.

Philadelphia Land Office, October 11, 1768.

THE Governor and Secretary, will both be abſent on public Buſineſs, the laſt Monday in this Month, and therefore the Cauſes in the Land Office, which are appointed for hearing on that Day, will be put off till the ſecond Monday in December next, when the Parties are deſired to attend.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land Office.

For LONDON,

The SHIP MARY and ELIZABETH, JAMES SPARKS, Commander;

Has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or ſaid MASTER, on board the Ship, or at the London Coffee-House.

Tenth Month 11, 1768.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to inform the public in general, and thoſe in particular, who have hitherto been pleaſed to employ him, that he purpoſes to carry on the buſineſs of flaxſeed cleaning, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet the enſuing ſeaſon as uſual; and for the advantage of his employers, in diſpatching their buſineſs, has provided (at a great expence) every neceſſary utenſil for that purpoſe, as good in their kind (perhaps) as any in this province; he has alſo procured horſes and drays, which he intends ſhall be employed, at his own expence, in hawling their flaxſeed to his ſtores, if required, which ſtorage ſhall be free. Thoſe gentlemen, who are pleaſed to favour him with their employ, may depend upon having their buſineſs done with the utmoſt care and diſpatch, by their humble ſervant,

¶ 6 W. JOHN HALL, Cooper.

N. B. Said HALL has a conſiderable quantity of all ſorts of new caſks to diſpoſe of, at the loweſt prices.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next enſuing the date hereof, by the ſubſcribers, executrix and executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Joſhua Bond, late of Baltimore county, Maryland, deceaſed, and purſuant thereto, for caſh or ſhort credit, on giving ſecurity, if required,

A GOOD new merchant and griſt mill double geared, which are compleatly finiſhed, with two pair of ſtones, two boulting-cloths, and hoiſting gears, all going by water. A good new framed ſaw-mill, well covered, and running gears in good repair. The ſaid mills are built on an approved part of a never failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Winter's Run; and they being but about 6 miles from Buſh-river Landing, and 7 from Joppa, in ſaid county, in a populous neighbourhood, renders the griſt-mill extraordinary well ſituated for getting grain for either merchant or country griſt, and the ſaw-mill to have conſtant employ, there being always a great demand for plank of all ſorts. There is alſo to be ſold with ſaid mills, 30 or 40 acres of good land, adjoining thereto, well timbered, and great part may (with little expence) be made good meadow.

All perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the aforeſaid Joſhua Bond, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, regularly proved, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and by ſo doing they will prevent trouble (that muſt enſue from their non-payment) to themſelves, as well as to ANN BOND, Executrix, and WILLIAM BOND, Executor. ¶ 8 W.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, living in Kent county, Maryland, about ſix years ago, a certain JOHN BOYER, but has changed his name to JOHN SEILER, born in Maryland, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, a dark complexion, black hair, tied behind, an agreeable countenance, very much given to ſtrong liquor, but very quiet in the ſame; he is a very good farmer, and it is ſuppoſed he is now at Egg-harbour, or Morris's river. Whoever takes up the ſaid John Boyer, alias Seiler, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL SIMMONS. ‡

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from Kingſbury Furnace, Mine Bank, near Baltimore town, viz.

WILLIAM HATTON (otherwiſe Jackſon) a convict ſervant, and by trade a ſtocking weaver, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a down look, and a very remarkable way of ſtaring any body in the face that ſpeaks to him; he has a ſcar from the corner of his mouth to his chin, ſtout made, freſh complexion, and light brown hair; had on, and took with him, a new ozenbrigs ſhirt, that had never been waſhed, cotton country made, and one fearnought jacket, ozenbrigs trowſers, a pair Engliſh falls, with metal buckles, and felt hat, bound round with black binding.

Negroe CYRUS, a ſtout well made fellow, and ſpeaks very gruff; had on a cotton and fearnought jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt, ſhort ozenbrigs trowſers, Monmouth cap, and a pair of Engliſh flatts, nailed all round.

THOMAS STRINGER, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſhort brown hair, has two moles on his face, ſpeaks pretty faſt; had on a white Ruſſia drab coat, fine linen ſhirt, white double breaſted cotton jacket, ozenbrigs breeches, thread ſtockings, country made pumps, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, a pretty good felt hat, and ſundry other things unknown. The ſaid Stringer went off by himſelf the firſt of the month.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Runaways, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive Fifty Shillings for each of the two convicts, and Thirty Shillings for the Negroe, if taken in the province; and if out of the province, Three Pounds each, for William Hatton, and Thomas Stringer, and Two Pounds for Negroe Cyrus, paid by FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

Kingſbury Furnace, Auguſt 31, 1768.

For Charleſtown, *South-Carolina*,

The BRIGANTINE BETSY, ROBERT PATTERSON, COMMANDER;

Will ſail ſoon, having about Half her Cargoe ready to put on board, and has moſt excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander on board, at Meſſieurs Mortens Wharff, juſt above the Draw-bridge, where are to be diſpoſed of the Times of a few Lancaſhire Girls.

Lancaſhire furnace, Baltimore county, Maryland, Sept. 10, 1768.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the above furnace, an Iriſh convict ſervant man, named HUGH JONES, by trade a miller, he wears his own dark coloured hair, ſome times tied, he is about 30 years of age, and 5 feet 5 inches high; had on, and took with him, a fearnought jacket, a pair of ozenbrigs petticoat trowſers, a hat, bound with ferrit or ribbon, alſo a light coloured fuſtian or kerſey coat, and a yellow or ſtraw-coloured jacket. Mary Dugan, a tall luſty woman, is a companion in his flight, and pretends to be his wife, altho' ſhe has a huſband living; ſhe hath a child with her, about 3 years old: The woman is an artful huſſey, and a great thief. Whoever takes up the ſaid Hugh Jones, ſhall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, Ten Shillings; if 30 miles, Fifty Shillings; and if out of the province, the above reward; over and above the allowance granted by act of aſſembly, with reaſonable charges, if brought either to Mr. John Smith, at North-eaſt forge, in Cæcil county, or to the ſubſcriber, at the Lancaſhire furnace, ¶ GEORGE RANDELL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A THREE Story BRICK HOUSE, and LOT, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, near the Corner of Second-ſtreet, containing in Front 16 Feet 6 Inches, including a three Feet Alley, over which the Houſe is built, and in Length 102 Feet. The Houſe is 36 Feet deep, with a ſmall Apartment adjoining, two Stories, and a Kitchen one Story high; there is alſo a two Story Brick Tenement at the End of the Lot, 16 Feet by 15; bounded Northward by Benjamin Hooton's Lot, Eaſtward by Hugh Hodge's Houſe and Lot, and Weſtward by a Houſe and Lot, now in the Tenure of the Widow Coombs. The whole ſubject to a Groundrent of 12 l. per Annum; and the three Feet Alley to be kept open the whole Length of the Lot, for the Uſe of the two Houſes on each Side of the Premiſes. For further Particulars, enquire of JOSEPH REDMAN, or Dr. JOHN REDMAN. Tbs.

October 27, 1768. NUMB. 2079.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number VIII.

Let the maſtiffs *amuſe themſelves about a* ſheep-ſkin *ſtuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock.*
SWIFT.

IT was hinted in my introductory number, "that in the character of the *Biſhop*, which the *Centinel* and his aſſociates have drawn, they have been combating a phantom of their own brain;" and, therefore, I ſhould have conſidered them in the caſe of the *maſtiffs* mentioned in my *motto*, viz.---as "amuſing themſelves about a ſheep-ſkin ſtuffed with hay"---provided they had not fallen foul of the *flock*, and attacked the whole body of the Church, her doctrine and diſcipline, and the principles of her Clergy and members. For what leſs can be meant by aſſerting---"that the pure word of GOD is "corrupted and obſcured among us with human inventions; "and that our Clergy are exerting their utmoſt influence, in "conjunction with Mr. *Greenville*, to enſlave *America*; that "the Biſhop we want, would be dangerous to liberty," and ſuch like expreſſions, fairly quoted from the *Centinel*?---

It was obſerved in the ſecond number, "that the common apology made by the *Centinel*'s adherents, for this illiberal and unmanly abuſe of the Church is, that Dr. *Chandler* was the aggreſſor:" But to this it was anſwered---and no one hath offered to deny the truth of the aſſertion---"that Dr. *Chandler*, far from being an aggreſſor, hath not uttered a ſingle word, in his whole performance, reflecting on the principles of any Proteſtant perſuaſion of men, and therefore nothing done by him could be the leaſt plea for an attack on the Church in general.

That this matter might be more clear to every impartial reader, I have even gone more than a century back, and have ſhewn that the oppoſition to the Church of *England* in *America*, on the part of the Preſbyterians and Independents, has been carried on through that long period of time, with ſuch uniformity of bitterneſs, and inextinguiſhable malignity, as could flow from nothing leſs than a rooted deſire of cruſhing the Church wholly on this continent, for the ſake of erecting an excluſive dominion of their own.

Some inſtances, out of many, have been given, of their unchriſtian endeavors to prevent his Majeſty's good ſubjects, ſettled among them, from enjoying the free exerciſe of that mode of religious worſhip which their conſciences directed them to follow.---Some inſtances have alſo been given, of the ſhameful falſhoods, and illiberal abuſe, conſtantly propagated againſt the *Society* and members of the Church at home, for reaching out their charitable hand to the aſſiſtance of diſperſed congregations of their brethren in *America*. And to the whole have been added, ſome examples of the hideous characters in which the Church, her Biſhops, &c. have been painted, as purſuing ſchemes dangerous to *American* liberty, and the like; all which, our antagoniſts help out with prayers, as well in their publications as pulpits, that Biſhops may never get footing here, nor the *Church gain ground to any great degree*----a conduct too evidently calculated to prejudice and inflame the minds of their followers, not only againſt their *Epiſcopal* brethren in *America*, but (I wiſh it could not be ſaid) to alienate their affections from the conſtitution of the mother country---Nay, ſo far gone are they in their domineering uncharitable ſpirit, that even our ſecret wiſhes are conſtrued into crimes; and our humble *petitions* to our Sovereign and ſuperiors in the Church, *praying* that we may be admitted to the natural rights enjoyed by all other religious Societies---are ſaid to be deep-laid plots, ready to break forth into every evil, political and religious, which their *fertile* imaginations can invent.

This is no exaggerated account of the treatment which the Church hath met with in *America*; but is much ſhort of what might have been ſaid under this head. *----It is therefore ſubmitted to the impartial world to declare, whether Dr. *Chandler* hath been an aggreſſor in this diſpute; and whether the Church in *America* is not now, and conſtantly hath been, acting on the *defenſive*? Traduced, vilified, and ſlandered, whenever ſhe claims her natural rights, as if ſhe was unfit to have a *being*, much leſs a *well-being*, in Chriſtian Society, could it be a crime in Dr. *Chandler*, or any one elſe, to endeavor, in the ſpirit of meekneſs, to ſtate our caſe, and endeavor to convince theſe our intolerant antagoniſts, that we aſk nothing, and wiſh nothing, which, on the principles of equity, law, and the conſtitution, can reaſonably be denied us? Dr. *Chandler* declared this to be the deſign of his APPEAL; and tells the world, that "as ſome perſons were ſaid to be alarmed at the application made by the Clergy in ſeveral colonies, for one or more Biſhops to be ſent to *America*, he thought it proper to ſhew *candidly* and *explicitly* for what reaſons this application had been made, and that no invaſion of the civil or religious privileges of any, whether Churchmen or Diſſenters, was thereby intended.---And if any thing ſhould appear to be leſs fitly ſpoken, or not clearly evidenced, he requeſts notice of it in a charitable and Chriſtian way; declaring farther, that the perſon who ſhould act thus to him, ſhould be as welcome to him as an Angel of GOD, ſent to conduct him from the lanes of error into the open ways of truth?"---

But has the *Centinel* acted like this Angel of GOD? Or rather, hath he not acted (let the impartial world ſay) like an Angel of a different complexion, in turning from a charitable and Chriſtian anſwer to Dr. *Chandler*, into a moſt uncharitable and unchriſtian attack of the whole body of the Church, whereof he is a member? The *Doctor* had a number of antagoniſts upon him from Northern governments, who were boaſted to be more than his match. What need then of our *Centinel*'s interfering! unleſs it was to ſhew his pertneſs and dexterity at *apeing Mayhew*, and others; or, perhaps, to have the firſt merit of introducing this diſpute into *Pennſylvania*, where all had ſo long ſubſiſted in harmony and *brotherly* love between Churchmen and Preſbyterians? Or was it intended, by bringing the diſpute into this Southern latitude, to make the world believe that the Northern *contagion*, and intolerant raving againſt Epiſcopacy, was become general through all *America*?

Which ever of theſe was our *Centinel*'s motive, he muſt now take the conſequences; for having, I think, fully finiſhed the firſt head, and ſhewn that Dr. *Chandler* was not an aggreſſor in this diſpute, much leſs any member of the Church in *Pennſylvania*, I ſhall come to cloſe quarters with the *Centinel*.---But I own myſelf at ſome loſs how to deal with ſuch an eccentric adverſary----for, as Monſieur BAYLE obſerves, upon the like occaſion, it is like hunting a *duck*, which, as ſoon as you think you have her, dives down, and leaves you ſtaring about to ſee where ſhe will pop up again.----Our *Centinel* ſkips from *Biſhops* to *Stamp-Acts*, and from *Stamp-Acts* to *judges of the admiralty*, and from *judges of the admiralty* back again to *Eccleſiaſtical courts*, and *Canons*, and *Bute*, and *Greenville*, and *palaces*, and *coach-wheels*, and *ſquare-caps*, and *lawn-ſleeves*, and *teſts*, and *perſecutions*, and *ſlavery*, and *wooden ſhoes*, and the *leeks* and *onions of* Egypt, *&c. &c!*

But I muſt do as well as I can; and, as "the truth and validity of his arguments, upon the danger of Epiſcopal Eſtabliſhments in *America*," ſeem to be his main fort, I ſhall ſtrive there to ſtorm him in my next number.---

POSTSCRIPT.

WHILE I am purſuing this *erratic ſcribbler* through all his mazes and turnings, I pray, Mr. *Remonſtrant*, Mr. *Irenicus*, Mr. *Anti-Centinel*, and others his auxiliaries, not to bear too hard upon me; by ſtanding and cuffing me behind buſhes, and at every corner----It is unmanly *Indian*-like war; for, whilſt I am engaged with ſuch a mighty champion as the *Centinel*, I cannot be ſuppoſed able to ſpare his auxiliaries more than a *back-blow* now and then.---

The *Remonſtrant*, No. 2, not content with what the *Centinel* has ſaid about perſecution, lays before the Quakers, from their own hiſtory by *Sewell*, which moſt of them have in their hands---a petition to the King, ſetting forth many hardſhips and ſufferings they labored under; and threatens the *Anatomiſt* with reviving the memory of many more ſuch tranſactions.---The *Remonſtrant* may uſe his pleaſure in this; for the members of the *Church* have nothing to fear from his utmoſt efforts----The hiſtory of the *Church of England* is part of the hiſtory of the nation, and where ſhe hath done amiſs, the Quakers can as well diſtinguiſh as the *Remonſtrant*, or any of his party; and therefore he will not be able to tell *them* or *us* any thing that is new.---But many of the perſecutions by his party, which (if forced to it) we can ſet in the ballance, have been carried on in low and barbarous obſcurity----And for the ſake of RELIGION, I would be unwilling to drag them into light.---

Nevertheleſs, ſince the Church has been charged with perſecution, it was intended (if I could be permitted to proceed regularly) to diſtinguiſh the period before the *act of toleration*, from that after it. In the former period, the principles of civil liberty were perhaps as little fixed as thoſe of religious liberty; and where the Church erred in the execution of the laws by which ſhe was ſecured, it was with far leſs ſavageneſs of manners, and fanatic barbarity, than were exerciſed by our accuſers during the ſame period.---Again, ſince the *toleration-act*, ſcarce an inſtance can be given wherein both the ſpirit and letter of the act have not been inviolably obſerved on the part of the Church; and that not as matter of conſtraint on the Biſhops, but from an exemplary ſpirit of moderation and Chriſtian charity; whereas, on the other hand, during the ſame period, our antagoniſts have too often ſhewn, where they had power, that their ſpirit hath not mended with the ſpirit of the laws---but ſtill continues the ſame in the preſent day, even to the mad zeal of *knocking in head*, where other means might fail.---

And here, *I could ſuch a tale unfold*----But I content myſelf with acting on the *defenſive*; and ſince the *Remonſtrant* has given one petition of the *Quakers* to the King, I will give another; and let him ſay what he will againſt the *Church*, I have ſufficient materials ſtill to ballance the account with him.---

The petition I mean, is that of the Quakers to CHARLES II. 1669, complaining of the intolerable perſecutions they ſuffered by the *ſanguinary* laws of *New-England*; when, after enumerating ſome of their ſufferings under *Cromwell*'s uſurpation, they proceed thus---

"And now, O King, ſince the very day the LORD brought "thee into thy land again, and gave thee thy regal power, "have they in thy name made ſtrange and cruel havock of thy "true ſubjects, in putting to death and baniſhing: And in "thy name, with many torturing whippings of old and young "at poſts, and at wheels of great guns, and at carts tails, "dragging the naked bodies of parents and children through "divers long towns, through the filth and dirt of their channels and cart-ways: And in thy name commanding one "friend and brother to help to impriſon the other; yea, in "thy name they have lately preſſed the ſon to help to force his "tender father and mother to goal, ſundry miles, in the extremity of the winter ſeaſon, to the hazard of their lives: "And ſuch as refuſed to obey their unnatural and abominable "commands, they have fined at their courts. And thus from "court to court do theſe monſters of men, in thy name, fine, "impriſon, and break open the houſes of the people called "*Quakers*, and rob them of their goods, and take away that "they ſhould eat in, and that they ſhould drink in; yea, the "very cloaths from their backs in the winter, and the very "beds they ſhould lie on, while they keep the body ſundry "miles off in priſon; driving huſbands and wives to priſon in "times of great froſt and ſnow, keeping them cloſe priſoners, "to the endangering of their lives, and to the ruin of their "families, had not the LORD preſerved them. All this, and "much more, have they done to the ſervants of the LORD in "*New-England*, in thy name, ſaying, that thou owneſt their "doings, and eſteemeſt their laws as thy laws: And all theſe "hard things have the ſervants of the LORD patiently ſuffered "and ſuſtained at their hands, for no other cauſe but for their "faithful obedience to the ſpirit of the LORD in their hearts, "which ſpirit of holineſs teacheth them, that forced worſhip "and worſhippers are an abomination unto the LORD.---- "Theſe few lines are written, not from any deſire of the leaſt "revenge from thy hand upon them; but that thou mayeſt "know it, and make known thy diſlike of their wickedneſs, "that ſo the blood of the innocent might not be laid to thy "charge in the terrible day of the LORD."†

☞ *As the* Remonſtrant *tells us, he is to oblige the world with "abſtracts of the acts of Parliament which diſtreſſed the* Britiſh *Churches from Queen* Elizabeth *to Queen* Anne;" *pray, would it not be beſt to do this by* ſubſcription? *For we ſhall be forced, in* ſelf-defence, *let him go as far as he will, to ballance the account with the like* laws *and* penal *proceedings of Preſbyterians and Independents; even though we ſhould take them from what he calls "pamphlets and unprinted hiſtories," if he chuſes to call the hiſtory of* Scotland *and* New-England, *and the proceedings of* Synods, Preſbyteries *and* Kirk Seſſions, *by that name.*---

* *In the review of the treatment which the Church hath met with from different writers in* America, *I have, for the ſake of brevity, omitted the virulent pieces of* Hubbard, *and many others, in* Connecticut, *as well as in* Maſſachuſetts, *and other Northern governments. But the ſpecimens I have given will ſhew the* Centinel *to be but a humble retailer of antiquated ſcandal.*---

† *The above petition is taken from* Modern Hiſtory, *vol. 6th.*

WILLIAMS and ELDRIDGE,
At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut-ſtreet and the Coffee-Houſe, have lately imported,

A NEAT aſſortment of European MERCHANDIZE, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit. They have Yorkſhire cloths, coatings, duffils, kerſeys, halfthicks, naps, ſerges, white, red, and ſcarlet flannels, linceys, long ells, tammies, durants, common and fine ſhaloons, calimancoes, ſtarrets, dorſetteen, ſingle and double damaſks, plain and ſtriped camblets, black ruſſel, green and blue harrateen, with trimmings, rugs and blankets, hoſiery, worſted caps of ſeveral ſorts, buckram, Britiſh and German ozenbrigs, brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, Engliſh and Flanders ticking, bed bunts, huckabacks, Ruſſia diaper, clouting diaper, coarſe and fine table cloths, Iriſh and German dowlas, 10 nails, 7-8ths, yard wide, and yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, blue and red furniture checks, 3-qr. 7-8ths, and yard wide Iriſh linens, 7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns, long lawns, muſlins, an aſſortment of handkerchiefs, viz. check linen, printed, ſecterſoy, roſets, figured and ſpotted bandanoes, cotton and ſilk romals and cravats; ell wide Perſians, taffeties, mantaua, ſnail, fringe, men and womens white lamb gloves and mitts, callicoes, cottons, and chints, ſilk knee garters, ſewing ſilk, coloured, ſtitching and Scotch threads, ribbons, ferrits, gartering, pins, Whitechapel and common needles; an aſſortment of cutlery, and hard ware; paper, nutmegs, pepper, &c. a few burr mill-ſtones; alſo a general aſſortment of the beſt boulting cloths, to be ſold by Daniel Williams, at the ſaid ſtore, and at his houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a little below the State-houſe, as uſual. T. b. c.

Imported in the Brig Nancy, Captain Leech, and Ship Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, juſt arrived from LONDON, and to be ſold by

JOHN KAIGHN,
At his STORE, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, a little above Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below the CHURCH, a freſh aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; among which are the following articles, viz.

BEST three corded ſeine-twine, of different degrees of fineneſs, coarſe and ſuperfine broadcloths, with ſuitable trimmings; red and blue halfthicks; red, blue and cloth coloured duffels, and beaver coating; white, ſcarlet and red flannel, embоſſed ditto; white drapery baize; frizes; 3 qr. preſſed and napt plains; 3 qr. bearſkins; cotton and worſted linſeys; ſerge denim; ſky blue, black, green, crimſon, drab and cloth coloured calimancoes; pink, crimſon, blue, green, black, cloth coloured and white durants and tammies; damaſks; dorſeteens; nonpareils; ſtriped and plain Scotch camblets; everlaſtings; cotton velvet; an aſſortment of hoſiery; plain and gimped worſted mitts; beaver gloves; purple gloves and mitts; calicoes, cottons and chints; upper and underband ticklenburg; flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs; brown and white Heſſia ſheeting; a large aſſortment of Iriſh linens; brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting; princes linen; garlix; German and Iriſh dowlas; Ruſſia and clouting diaper; huckaback; German and Holland whited long lawns; cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches; blue, purple, and red ground ſpotted linen handkerchiefs, lungee, ſecterſoy and cotton romal ditto; flowered and chocolate ground, and rich culgee and Barcelona ditto; ſilk cravats; medium, demy, poſt, foolſcap and poſt writing paper; coat and jacket buttons; fine ſcarf twiſt and mohair; ſilk knee garters; London quality and ſhoe binding; brown and white buckram; hard metal and London pewter plates and diſhes; oval diſhes; hard metal table and tea ſpoons; Flanders bed ticks; humhum and muſlin; bobbin; ſtriped and Holland tapes; an aſſortment of checks; ſewing ſilk; Engliſh taffety; paduaſoy and ſattin ribbons; white, blue, green, bluſh and ſtriped perſians; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace and pepper; pins and needles; table knives and forks; caſt ſteel razors; thimbles; ſnuff-boxes; gimblets; chiſſels; augers; hinges; coffee-mills; ſleeve buttons; ſhort pipes; F and FF gunpowder; muſtard ſeed, bird, ſquirrel, duck, gooſe and ſwan ſhot; guns from 4 and a half to 5 feet in the barrel for geeſe; 10 and 20d nails; indigo; plate warmers; braſs fenders; and ſundry other articles.

For LONDON,

The SHIP,
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
NATHANIEL FALCONER,
COMMANDER,
IS expected to ſail in about three Weeks, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, or ſaid COMMANDER. Oct. 19, 1768.

For SAVANNA, in GEORGIA,

The BRIGANTINE,
GEORGIA PACKET,
GEORGE BRIDGES,
COMMANDER,
A NEW Live Oak and Cedar Veſſel, will ſail as ſoon as poſſible. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to BRIGHT and PECHIN, or ſaid Commander, on board the Brig, now lying at their Wharff.

N. B. Said *BRIGHT* and *PECHIN* have for SALE, imported in the ſaid Brig, from Georgia, a Quantity of choice new Rice, Bees Wax, ſoal Leather, Raccoon Skins, Live Oak and Cedar Ship Timber and Poſts, Orange Juice, Log-Wood, &c. &c. *Philadelphia, October* 20, 1768.

CAME to the plantation of BARTLE BARTLESON, in Norriton townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, ſhod all round, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Captains STORY and ALL, from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

WARSAW, Auguſt 10.

THE inſurrections and diſorders which deſolate the kingdom, are ſtill encreaſing; the people become more and more exaſperated; and the greateſt part of the provinces feel all the moſt terrible effects of a civil war. Crimes are ſo much the more frequent, as they are committed with impunity; the tribunals have no longer any authority, and we diſcover every where the traces of a real anarchy.

We have received letters which aſſure us, that the Count de Weſſel, Grand Treaſurer of the Crown, and the Sieur de Wielopolſki, Equery of the Crown, and of the Court, have been carried off from Bilitz, by a party of the Confederates of Cracow, and conducted into the latter city.

Another detachment of the ſame Confederates have invaded the territory of Wolborz, belonging to the Biſhop of Cuiavia; where they committed great pillage, and carried off the ſoldiers who were in the Biſhop's pay.

Confines of Italy, Aug. 8. We hear that the Court of Turin has refuſed the paſſage for a body of French troops, which was intended to have been embarked at Genoa for Corſica. It is remarked that his Sardinian Majeſty is augmenting his magazines, and has made a numerous military promotion, his troops being now on as compleat a footing, as if he was on the eve of a war.

The Duke of Modena has ſent a detail of his claims upon the Ferrareze to the Court of Vienna, and deſired that Court to interpoſe with the Holy See, ſo as to get that Dutchy ceded to him, without his being obliged to take it by force of arms. His Serene Highneſs is augmenting his troops, and filling his magazines; and it is certain that his Miniſter, at the Court of Rome, is ordered to retire.

Madrid, Aug. 2. Mr. Walpole, who acts here as Secretary of the Embaſſy from the King of Great-Britain, is preparing to go in the ſame quality to the Court of Verſailles.

Naples, July 23. The xebec, and the two gallies, which have been cruiſing off the Iſle of Elbe, returned hither the 18th inſt. and brought in a large bark, belonging to the Malcontents of Corſica, which had taken, in the Neapolitan ſeas, a Turkiſh ſhip, and committed piracies on ſeveral veſſels of different nations. The Captain of this bark, with his crew, conſiſting of 26 men, are put in chains, and will probably be treated as pyrates.

Whitehall, Aug. 30. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Honourable Robert Walpole to be Secretary to the Extraordinary Embaſſy to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Plymouth, Auguſt 9. This afternoon a frigate, belonging to the Dutch Admiral's ſquadron, lying in the Sound, joined him. Different are the opinions of our politicians, where this powerful armament is deſtined. It is indeed certain they are bound to the Mediterranean; and our zealots for liberty will have it, right or wrong, that they are going to aſſiſt the brave Corſicans.

LONDON.

Auguſt 18. *It is ſaid that Paoli has tranſmitted a ſpirited memorial to the Court of Verſailles.*

It was this morning reported, that the laſt diſpatches to Admiral Palliſer contained inſtructions to ſpare as many ſhips of his ſquadron on the Newfoundland ſtation as he poſſibly could, to join the naval commander at Boſton; and if neceſſary to repair thither himſelf, leaving the command to the next officer.

It is given out, that a certain great ſea officer has declined taking on him the command of an expedition beyond the Atlantic.

They write from Liſbon, that his Excellency William Henry Littleton, Eſq; had preſented a memorial to the King, ſetting forth the grievances which the Britiſh Merchants labour under from the actions of the Grand Para and Maranham Company not being received either at the Treaſury, Cuſtom Houſe, or any of the Public Offices, indeed not even by the company themſelves as ready money; by which the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty have hitherto been very great ſufferers.

Aug. 23. *By a private letter from Edinburgh we learn, that a ſhip has arrived at Glaſgow from Boſton in New-England, which brings the news of* 16,000 *men being in arms, to oppoſe the landing of any troops from England; and the ſame letter adds, that every thing was in the utmoſt diſorder. The Captain of this veſſel had made oath before the Provoſt to the truth of this, and more particulars are daily expected.*

A correſpondent, on whoſe veracity we can depend, has ſent us the following early *and* authentic intelligence, *which Adm----------n received on Sunday by an expreſs from Boſton.*

"*The Aſſembly have* unanimouſly refuſed *to ſubmit to* any Tax *or* Impoſition whatever *from Great-Britain, and ſent their reſolution to the Governor, in anſwer to his Meſſage requiring Submiſſion to the Acts of Parliament, and to eraſe out of their Journals whatever impeached or rejected the Authority of the B-----h Legiſlature. Upon this the Governor diſſolved the Aſſembly, purſuant to his inſtructions: However, before he could effect this, they ſent their* Reſolution *to the* other Colonies."

On Saturday a Council was held at Lord Weymouth's office, in Cleveland-row, at which the great Officers of State aſſiſted, ſaid to be on account of ſome diſpatches received from the North American colonies.

One Lady, who danced at Gunnerſbury on Friday laſt, had jewels in her hair to the value of 90,000 *l.*

It is ſaid that a certain Commander in Chief on the other ſide of the Atlantic, has received orders of recal.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 21.

"*One day laſt week a ſchooner arrived here with a packet from North-America; the officer immediately ſet out for London expreſs. A report prevails here, that the Americans have hung out a flag of defiance, that they are up in arms, and have uſed the* 23d *regiment very roughly; but we cannot entirely depend upon this report.*"

Laſt week 200 *guineas were paid, by the ſteward of a Nobleman, for a Weſt-India turtle; it is intended for an entertainment to be given to his Daniſh Majeſty.*

Auguſt 24. *Sixty thouſand pounds, lately remitted from Denmark, is lodged in the hands of Sir George Colebrooke, for the uſe of his Daniſh Majeſty.*

Friday laſt Lord Bottetourt took leave of his Majeſty, and Sunday he ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark on board his Majeſty's ſhip Ripon, for his Government of Virginia.

Yeſterday morning, it is ſaid, an expreſs was ſent from the Admiralty Office to the Commiſſioners of the Dock-yards of Portſmouth and Plymouth.

It is ſaid orders will ſoon be given to prevent the exportation of either naval or military ſtores, gunpowder, &c. to any part of North-America.

Monday a packet from Liſbon brought ſome diſpatches of importance to the Secretary of State's office from his Excellency William Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Portugal.

A report now prevails, that Admiral Sir Piercy Brett, with a formidable ſquadron, will ſoon be ſent on an expedition of importance to the Mediterranean.

We are told from Conſtantinople, that the famous Hali Bey, who commands in Egypt with ſovereign authority, had cauſed a Grandee of Cairo to be ſtrangled, and his head expoſed to the view of the people, together with thoſe of ſix highway-robbers, who had been apprehended in Armenia.

They write from Warſaw, that the Ruſſian General Apraxin, after ſeveral forced marches, was arrived with his troops before Cracow, as well as the General Proſorowſki; ſo that the Ruſſians have now ſeveral thouſand men before that place. It is added, that the Confederates had made divers ſallies, but were always repulſed with loſs, though not without ſome blood being likewiſe ſhed on the ſide of the Ruſſians.

Letters from the Lower Elbe ſay, that horſes are buying up with great diligence in the countries of Holſtein and Hanover, for the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia, whoſe infantry is going to be augmented with forty men in a company, one half ſubjects of his Majeſty, and the reſt foreigners. The ſoldiers are all to be permitted to marry; and barracks are erecting at Berlin, Potzdam, Ruppin, and other places, to relieve the inhabitants from the inconvenience of lodging the troops.

Letters from Hamburgh, of the 12th *of Auguſt, adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia is forming conſiderable magazines in different parts of his dominions; and that the Court of Saxony is augmenting its troops. They add, that theſe circumſtances give room to fear that a ſtorm is gathering, tho', it is ſaid, the Emperor has declared, that he never will give any occaſion for a rupture.*

A letter from Modena ſays, "*We are raiſing men with ardour, as well for augmenting as recruiting the troops of the Duke our Sovereign; proviſions are alſo amaſſing, and a number of other military arrangements going forward. There is a talk of aboliſhing* 16 *convents in the dominions of his Serene Highneſs; nay, notice is already given to the Auguſtines of Spilimberto, the Conventuals of Final, and the Friars of Nonontola, to retire in the ſpace of three days; and to ſome of thoſe fathers are given ſix zequins, and to others four, for their journey.*"

A letter from Leghorn, dated July 27, *ſays,* "*A report has prevailed here for ſome days, that an Engliſh ſhip, laden with cannon and ammunition, for the uſe of the Malcontents of Corſica, hath been viſited and ſtopt by a French frigate of war. If this is true, it will occaſion great diſputes between the two Courts.*

They write from Leghorn, that a French man of war, of 30 *guns, in attempting to land ſome troops at Fornali, in the Gulf of San Fiorenzo, had been beat off, with the loſs of all her maſts, and* 70 *men killed and wounded, by a Corſican battery of* 20 *pieces of cannon; beſides two tranſports in her convoy, ſunk near the harbour's mouth.*

They write from Cadiz, that ſeveral tranſports are now there and at Carthagena, taking on board artillery, troops and ſtores, ſaid to be intended for the iſland of Corſica.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Guy Carleton, Eſq; Captain General and Governor in chief in and over his Majeſty's province of Quebec, in America, to be Vice-Admiral of the ſame, in the room of the Hon. James Murray, Eſq; who has reſigned.

Auguſt 25. *Yeſterday his Daniſh Majeſty was ſo well recovered from his indiſpoſition, as to take an airing on foot in St. James's Park.*

A Clergyman near London, in his ſermon on Sunday laſt aſſerted, that no perſon could be a friend to Religion, who was an enemy to the preſent Adminiſtration.

On Saturday laſt a young gentleman in Berkſhire, who was that day married, hanged himſelf in his garters, and the next day his amorous widow had ſo much falſe delicacy as to marry one of his brothers, and to leave the funeral to the care of---the coroner's jury.

We are told that there is at preſent more ſhip timber in the French King's magazines, than is ſufficient to build an hundred men of war of the line.

A Nobleman being aſked, the other day, how it happened that men of ſlight characters were more frequently diſtinguiſhed by people in power than thoſe of ſuperior virtue? He anſwered, "*A proſtigate man is eaſily purchaſed----*" *He that can yield to be a ſlave to his vices, is half qualified for any ſort of bondage.*"

It is ſaid, that when a certain great aſſembly meets, an enquiry will be ſet on foot, why Martinico, Guadaloupe and the Havanna, were given up by the late treaty of peace.

Auguſt 26. *Yeſterday the Prince and Princeſs Czartoriſki, lately arrived from Poland, and alſo the Ruſſian General Philiſipho, were introduced to their Majeſties at St. James's, and were graciouſly received.*

It is ſaid that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be called home ſooner than was expected.

It is reported, that a remonſtrance will ſhortly be made by our Court, to the Republic of Genoa, ſhewing the pernicious conſequences of ſuffering the French to get footing in Corſica, particularly reſpecting the liberty, trade and commerce of the Genoeſe, which will be in ſuch a precarious ſituation in caſe the French become maſters of Corſica, that it will be in the power of France totally to ſubvert and deſtroy them whenever ſhe thinks proper.

We are informed, that a plan of accommodation is actually on foot reſpecting North-America, which, without wounding the dignity of Government, will effectually ſettle all differences between Great-Britain and her colonies.

They write from Minorca, that the veſſels of that Iſland have been threatened by the French with inſtant ſeizure and confiſcation, if found carrying on any kind of trade or correſpondence with Corſica.

They write from Paris, that a Corſican Nobleman, juſt arrived there with a commiſſion from General Paoli, had been denied an audience, either of the King or Miniſtry, and ordered to depart France immediately, on pain of being laid under arreſt.

A Junk from the Manillas to China, with 360,000 *dollars, is loſt, but part of the dollars will be ſaved.*

The diſturbances on the river amongſt the ſailors having now broke out again, ſeveral of his Majeſty's ſloops and cutters are ordered up the river, to protect the outward bound ſhips from any inſult; and Wedneſday night an additional guard of 100 *men was ſent for to Wapping, in order to quell the rioters.*

Laſt week a number of Anchor-ſmiths, Chain-plate-workers, and Artificers in the iron branch for ſhipping, were engaged for Boſton and Philadelphia.

Auguſt 27. We hear that orders are ſent to Ireland for 2 more regiments to be in readineſs to embark for North-America.

We hear Sir Jeffery Amherſt has been offered a Peerage.

It is thought that the Parliament will aſſemble earlier than uſual this winter, on account of the critical ſituation of affairs in America.

Letters from Dublin of the 20th inſtant inform us, that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had given public notice, for all the officers and ſoldiers belonging to the 64th and 65th regiments of foot, now under orders of embarkation for America, who were abſent by leave, &c. to join their reſpective corps on or before the firſt of next month, and embark with them for the places of their deſtination.

A reform both in the land and ſea ſervice, it is ſaid, will ſhortly become the conſideration of an auguſt aſſembly.

Some additional works are going to be made to the fortifications at Gibraltar, purſuant to a plan that has been ſent over by the Governor, which has been approved of, and will be ſoon carried into execution.

The number of conteſted elections in Ireland is prodigious; the Houſe of Commons conſiſts of 300 *members, and, we are told, by a gentleman of veracity from Dublin, that there will be at leaſt* 150 *petitions for undue returns to parliament.*

Letters from Leghorn, Porto-Ferraro, &c. confirm the account of the deſertion that prevails among the French troops in Corſica; adding, that thoſe deſerters take the ruſtic habit of the iſland, and employ themſelves in agriculture, and divers trades, which muſt conſequently be very uſeful to the Corſicans, who may thereby the better devote their time to the defence of their liberty.

Auguſt 30. The King of Denmark, after his departure from England, will pay a viſit to the Court of Verſailles, where preparations are now making for his reception.

Extract of a letter from Corte, July 26.

"On the 21ſt of this month an Engliſh frigate arrived in the harbour of Iſle Rogue: She came from Portſmouth, and made the voyage in twenty days. As ſoon as ſhe caſt anchor, the Captain and two other officers landed, and, without ſtopping a moment, repaired to General Paoli. It is thought that they are charged with ſome very important commiſſion. As ſoon as the French knew of the arrival of this ſhip, they ſent a xebeque to enquire what errand ſhe was come upon; but we don't yet know what anſwer they received."

Extract of a letter from Corſica, Auguſt 4.

"We have already had ſeveral obſtinate brunts with the French. The French troops, wanting to get poſſeſſion of the heights, attacked a trench laſt Monday, and carried it by aſſault; the Corſicans (to the number of 42) who defended it, refuſing quarter, were all cut to pieces. During this action, the French took the village of Patrimonio, and made there about fifty priſoners: They afterwards directed their march towards Barbaggio, to ſeize on that diſtrict; but were obliged to give over their attack by the vigorous defence of the garriſon. The ſame day the garriſons of St. Florent and Baſtia marched out, with ſome field pieces, to ſeize on Furiani, and the heighth of Montebello; on which occaſion there was a bloody action between thoſe troops and the Corſicans, of which we have not as yet any particular detail. Early yeſterday morning the French troops made themſelves maſters of Barbaggio, but not without conſiderable loſs, on account of the vigorous defence of the Corſicans; and afterwards they bent their courſe towards Cape Corſe, where there has been a good deal of blood ſpilt. In theſe different combats many brave Corſicans have loſt their lives; amongſt others, the Captains John-Charles Roſtino, and Achilles Murati, the ſame who took Capraja from the Genoeſe; and M. Barbaggi is taken priſoner. The French have alſo loſt a Colonel.

"It is ſaid that there has been an action, near Iſle Rogue, between an Engliſh frigate of war, and a French xebeque."

A letter from Quebec ſays, "Upon a farther inquiry into the crimes for which a gentleman has been arreſted, it is thought his accuſers will find it not a very eaſy matter to make out their charge againſt him.

Friday night, at a public-houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, a drunken Scotchman drank *Damnation to Wilkes and Liberty*, for which he was, very deſervedly, kicked out of the houſe.

They write from Hamburgh, that ſeveral Noblemen of Poland were juſt arrived there; and it was expected great numbers would ſpeedily quit the kingdom, and retire into other countries, till the troubles ſhould ſubſide.

They write from Gibraltar, that a peace was upon the point of being concluded with the Emperor of Morocco.

It is rumoured, that a recruiting order will ſpeedily be ſent through all parts of England.

Aug. 31. His Daniſh Majeſty, before he ſet out on his tour to the North, gave orders for four tables to be kept for the accommodation of the remainder of his retinue, that he left in town.

We are informed that the reaſon aſſigned for his Majeſty of Denmark's giving the preference to Cambridge before Oxford, is on account of the latter's late arbitrary proceedings, in expelling ſix ſerious young gentlemen from Edmund College.

Yeſterday morning an expreſs was received at the Office of Admiralty, Charing-Croſs, from the Admirals Pye and Parry, Commanders in Chief of his Majeſty's ſquadrons in the Weſt-Indies.

We hear that yeſterday morning a Council was held at the Earl of Shelburne's houſe in Berkley-ſquare; at which moſt of the great Officers of State aſſiſted.

We are informed, that a noble Lord has declined giving his opinion hitherto, on the propereſt meaſures to be purſued by the Adminiſtration, reſpecting the preſent troubles in North-America.

Orders are given for two companies of Matroſſes to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for North-America.

Orders are ſent over to Ireland, for raiſing a number of recruits for compleating the complements of the different regiments, from whom draughts have been made for the augmentation of the regiments ordered for America.

We hear two regiments of Highlanders are ſpeedily to be raiſed in Scotland, and intended for garriſon duty in North-America.

Yeſterday morning forty pieces of cannon were imported in the river from the Carron Water Manufactory in Scotland, for the ſervice of the Government.

They write from Berlin, that his Majeſty has given orders for recruiting parties to be ſent to Hamburgh, Bremen, and different parts of Germany, to inliſt men, and buy up horſes, for the Pruſſian ſervice.

It is reported that Sir Jeffery Amherſt will ſhortly be appointed one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, as a compenſation for the loſs of his government in Virginia.

A letter from Dantzick of the 10th inſtant ſays, "Happily the public tranquility is ſtill preſerved here, though diſorders of every kind reign in the heart of Poland.

Extract of a letter from Sheerneſs, Auguſt 25.

"*This morning early expreſſes were received here to fit out, with all expedition, all the ſhips, ſloops and cutters, now in this port, to proceed immediately to Deptford, to wait their Lordſhips further orders. What may be the reſult, occaſions great ſpeculation, as it has a ſimilar appearance to the commencement of the laſt war.*

"*Yeſterday the Hon. Navy Board viſited this yard and ſhips in ordinary, and, upon their going away, expreſſed great ſatisfaction upon finding the magazines of ſtores, &c. in ſuch good order.*

"*The old dock of this yard, now under repair, is in great forwardneſs.*"

Tueſday night two boats, full of riotous ſailors, attempted to board an outward bound Jamaica man, lying off Limehouſe, but on a pateraro, laden with grape-ſhot, being fired at them, they put back for the ſhore with the greateſt precipitation.

BOSTON, October 13.

Remain in Boſton harbour, His Majeſty's ſhips of war, as in our laſt. The 29th regiment ſtill encamped in the common; the 14th in the Court-houſe and Faneuil Hall; the detachment of the 59th, and company of the train of artillery, likewiſe in ſtores on Griffin's wharf. But we hear that Captain Montreſour, Barrack-maſter General for America, has taken up ſeveral dwelling-houſes, ware-houſes, and ſugar-houſes, to which they will ſoon remove.

Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in conſequence of orders given out on Saturday, the troops quartered here, aſſembled in the common, without their arms, where they formed, with their officers, in their proper ſtations.----Mr Kneeland, chaplain to the 59th regiment, read prayers, and preached a ſermon adapted to the occaſion.---The ſervice was attended with great decorum.

October 17. *Laſt Saturday evening came to town from New-York, his Excellency General Gage, accompanied by Colonels Robertſon and Maitland, Majors Small and Sheriff, and Captains Kemble, Mathurine and Gamble. The General was received by the troops under arms, in the common, and as he paſſed the Train, they ſaluted him with* 17 *guns.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Briſtol, to another in this town, brought by Captain Tyler.

"Your convulſions in Boſton, have ſo irritated the Miniſtry, that they have now determined to inforce the acts of parliament at all events, and God knows what will be the conſequence."

It is now reported that the head quarters for the army, is to be in this town.

A Proclamation publiſhed on Thurſday laſt ſays,----"*Lieut. Col.* "*Dalrymple had contracted for the building a Guard-Houſe near* "*the Fortification in the Town of Boſton, in order to prevent the* "*Deſertion of the Troops under his Command, the Frame of which* "*Building was, by ſome evil-minded Perſons, on the Night of the* "*9th Inſtant, cut to Pieces, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, to the Detriment* "*of his Majeſty's Service:*"----

We hear the Churches and Congregations in the Towns of Newbury and Rowley (agreeable to a Vote of deſire by ſaid Towns) obſerved Thurſday, the 6th Inſtant, as a Day of Faſting and Prayer, on Account of the perplexed diſtreſſed State of our public Affairs.---One of the Miniſters (upon the ſorrowful Occaſion) choſe for his Text thoſe Words in the Propheſy of Jeremiah, 2 Chap. 14 Ver. Is Iſrael a Servant? Is he a home born Slave? Why is he ſpoiled?

NEW-LONDON, October 7.

At a Town-meeting, held at Norwich, the fourth of October, 1768, *Voted the following inſtructions ſhould be given their Repreſentatives, viz.*

THAT the ſeveral Colonels, within this colony, be obliged, upon ſufficient penalty, to have a general muſter or review, in their reſpective regiments; in order that the militia be at all times properly furniſhed.

That proper encouragement be made for neceſſary manufactures in this colony.

That the moſt effectual meaſures be taken to keep up a union with all the neighbouring colonies.

That the debates of the houſe of Repreſentatives be open.

Alſo voted,

That we fully approve of, and juſtify the votes and reſolves of the town of Boſton, in their late meeting of the 12th of September laſt, and the ſpirited conduct of the committee of convention, declaring their allegiance to his Majeſty George the Third; as

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, The POCKET ALMANACK for 1769.

well as their resolving, in the most spirited manner, to maintain all their undoubted rights and privileges sacred and inviolable.--- That we consider the noble cause they are engaged in, as the common cause of our country; and that we will unite both heart and hand in support thereof, against all its enemies whatsoever.

Unanimously voted and passed,

Attest. BENJAMIN HUNTINGDON, jun. Town Clerk.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

By Captain Hanson from Virginia, we are informed, that Captain R. Barron, lately arrived there, from Liverpool, on the Passage, in a very dark Night, had run across a French Brig, which sunk immediately. Seven of the People got on board the Snow, the rest, ten in Number, most of whom were in Bed, were lost with the Brig. As soon as the French Men got on board the Snow, they ran directly to the Pumps, and fell to work, imagining that the Vessel might have sprung a Leak with the Shock. Nothing was saved from the French Vessel (which had a large Quantity of Money on board) except the 7 People, whom Captain Barron carried with him to Virginia.

Captain Oake, of the Harriot Packet, from Falmouth, on his Passage spoke the following vessels; Sept. 8th, Lat. 38:20, Long. 17:50, spoke the Brig Ann and Catherine, belonging to Philadelphia, James Cooper, from Harbour Grace, in Newfoundland, bound to the Mediterranean, out 15 days, all well. Oct. 9th in Lat. 36:30, Long. 61, spoke the Brig Sally and Betsy, from Bristol to Carolina, out 35 Days, all well, it blowing fresh, not certain of the master's name, and where she belongs, but believes the master's name is Dobree, and that she belongs to New-London, or some other part of America.

October 24. We hear from Albany, that Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON is still at Fort Stanwix, waiting the Arrival of some of the distant Nations, who have been detained longer than was expected, on Account of the Death of a great Seneca Chief; that there are about 1000 Indians already met, and that when all are come in, they will be twice that Number. The Indians now at Fort Stanwix, are very quiet, and keep themselves sober; and it is hoped that the Whole will do so, when assembled, which will greatly facilitate the Business to be transacted at this important Congress. The Rev. Mr. PETERS, Minister of the Church of England at Philadelphia, who attends Gov. PENN, at Fort Stanwix, preaches to the Indians every Sunday, has baptized 15 Persons, Children and Adults, and married 3 Couple, who behaved with much Decency on the Occasion.

Captain Lawrence acquaints us, that a Sloop of War sailed from Portsmouth with Dispatches for his Excellency General Gage, about the 25th of August.

Extract of a Letter from Detroit, Sept. 8, 1768.

SIR,

In my last I gave you a full Account of the State of Affairs here, and pointed out to you the Source of many Inconveniencies attending the Trade carried on with the Indians in the interior Countries, to which I refer: These Difficulties and Hardships will be greatly multiplied by Capt. Patrick Sinclair quitting the naval Service on Lake-Huron; this Gentleman's public spirited Behaviour has acquired him the Respect and Esteem of every Body who has the Honour of his Acquaintance. His Knowledge of the Indians (with whom he had lived four Years) and his strict Attention to the Service of his Country, has deservedly obtained him the Voice of the Public in his Favour. Some Time before we were acquainted with his Intention of leaving this Service, the trading People subscribed a Sum of Money for a Piece of Plate, to be given him upon his Arrival in your Metropolis; and as a farther Mark of their Regard, they gave him a public Dinner on the 2d Instant; after the King and Royal Family were drank, he was addressed in the following Words. "Sir, as you have done us the Honour of accepting of our Invitation to Day, allow us to embrace this favourable Occasion of expressing our warmest Thanks for the constant Support and Protection you have given to the Trade carried on in this interior Country; by this public spirited Conduct, you have, Sir, not only served us particularly, as Individuals, but you have thereby been eminently serviceable to your country; which we hope will consider and reward you accordingly.

"It is with the greatest Concern imaginable, we hear that you are very soon to leave us; permit us, Sir, to assure you, that there is not a Man concerned in this Trade, but will be affected by your Departure.

"As your generous and disinterested Behaviour to us hath put it out of our Power to make you any pecuniary Rewards for the acceptable Services you have rendered us, we beg Leave to inform you, that we have taken the Liberty to order a Piece of Plate to be given you upon your Arrival at New-York, in the Name of the Trading People at Detroit, which you will be pleased to accept of, not as a Reward, Sir, for the good Offices you have done us, but as a public Testimony of our Gratitude. We wish you Health, Happiness, and Prosperity, and (if agreeable to yourself) a speedy Return to Detroit."

To which Captain Sinclair politely replied, "Gentlemen, your very kind and obliging Behaviour to me, merits my most hearty Thanks. I am much obliged to you for the Honour you have done me in giving me this public Mark of your Attention.

"The Piece of Plate which you have been pleased to order for me, I consider as a Proof of your Affection and Friendship, not as a Reward for doing that which it was my indispensable Duty to do. The Encouragement and Protection of Trade concern every English Officer, and shall always be my particular Care, whilst I have the Honour of being in any Station wherein I can contribute thereto.

"I beg that you may be assured of my hearty Prayers for the Welfare of Detroit and its Dependencies, and of my retaining a most grateful Sense of your Esteem and Affection."

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

On Thursday, the 20th Instant, the Honourable House of ASSEMBLY of the Government of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, met at New Castle, when JOHN VINING, Esq; was chosen Speaker, and JAMES SYKES, Esq; Clerk.

One of our Correspondents writes us as follows, *viz.*

Amwell (New-Jersey) October 17, 1768.

"*On Wednesday, the 5th Inst. a melancholy Accident happened here,--- On the Afternoon of said Day, Captain* DANIEL READING, *Son of the Honourable* JOHN READING, *Esq; late of this Place, deceased, and two other Gentlemen, each with his Fowling-Piece, charged with small Shot, went out to divert themselves, in the Pursuit of Game in the neighbouring Woods. And they having discovered a Squirrel on a Tree, one of the Gentlemen presented; but the Object moving, he took down his Piece, and, as he confidently thinks, half-cocked it. Whilst they were walking about the Tree, in order again to discover the Game, the Gun of the Gentleman, who had presented, being in his Hand, accidentally went off, and Captain Reading being at a little Distance, in a Direction nearly straight before the Muzzle of the Gun, unhappily received the Charge in his Right-arm, rather above the Joint of the Elbow, which not only lacerated the Flesh, and fractured the Bone where it struck, but broke it off short, a little above where it entered. With much Difficulty he got home, in most excruciating Pain, which continued for some Days. Skilful Surgeons were immediately called to his Relief, who willing, agreeable to his own Desire, and that of his Friends, to use their utmost Endeavours to save his Arm, did not proceed to an Amputation. Little or no Fever ensued, and after a few Days the Pain abated, and the wounded Part began to suppurate. But notwithstanding many flattering Symptoms of a favourable Issue, yet, on the Morning of the 15th Instant, he unexpectedly and suddenly expired, without any visible Mortification in the Part, unless livid and blackish Streaks, under his wounded Arm, and on that Side, might be judged Indications of it.*

Captain Reading's placid, easy, open, benevolent, engaging Disposition and Conduct, had rendered him the Object of universal Esteem and Affection wherever he was known; hence his Death is very justly and greatly regretted! It is not only an unspeakable Loss to a deeply afflicted Widow, and a large Family of small Children, but to the particular Society to which he belonged, of which he was a very useful Member, and to all his Acquaintance. He was one of the most loving and affectionate Husbands, the tenderest of Fathers, and a steady Friend; and his immature and unexpected Death, in the Prime of his Days, and in the Midst of Usefulness, shews the Vanity of Man in his best Estate, and the great Necessity of attending to our Lord's Admonition, "Be ye also ready, for in such an Hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

It is said the Gun, which was instrumental in the above unhappy Affair, had sundry Times before gone off in the same unexpected and surprizing Manner."

Captain Story, from London, on the 28th of September, in Lat. 29:26, Long. 64, spoke with Captain Martinbo, in the Sloop Mary-Ann, from Madeira for New-York, out 16 Days, who informed him, that the Day he left Madeira, the Brig Rachel, Captain Cox, arrived there from this Port.--On the 7th Instant, in Lat. 36:17, Long. 67, spoke a Ship, Captain Hudson, from New York for Lisbon, 6 Days out; and on the 10th, in Lat. 37:40, Long. 67, he spoke a Sloop, Captain Hubbard, from Rhode-Island for Antigua, out 4 Days.----The same Day he met with a most violent Gale of Wind, in which his Ship was laid on her Beam Ends for some Time, carried away her Foretopmast and Maintop-gallantmast, had all his Sails split to Pieces, was obliged to cut away his Mizenmast, in order to get before the Wind, and received other considerable Damage.

Captain Spicer, from Hull, on the 3d Instant, in Lat. 39:24, Long. 57:23, spoke a Brig, Captain Moore, from Baltimore for London, out 14 Days, all well.

Captain All, from London, on the 7th of September, about 3 Leagues from the Lizard, spoke the Ship Samuel, Captain Cobham, from Maryland for London, out 32 Days; the same Day he spoke an armed Schooner from Halifax; on the 9th Instant, in Lat. 40:23, Long. 55:14, spoke a Snow from Virginia for Glasgow, but passed her so fast, could not learn the Master's Name; 16th, in Lat. 37:30, Long. 65:27, spoke a Schooner from Boston for Dominica, 5 Days out; and on the 22d, about 19 Leagues from our Capes, he spoke a Sloop from St. Martins for New-London.

Yesterday arrived here Captain Carr, from Jamaica, who informs, that on the 17th Instant, he had a very severe Gale of Wind, but happily he received no Damage; and on the 23d, in Lat. 37:37, in Soundings, he spoke the Schooner Sally, Capt. Bibber, from Baltimore for Boston, out 10 Days, all well.

Captain Galliet, from Liverpool, the 28th ult. in Lat. 25, 33, Long. 53, 31, spoke the Ship Rainbow, Captain Gaskin, from Cadiz, but last from Madeira, for this Port; and on the 6th inst. in Lat. 28, Long. 67, 35, with the Sloop Josiah's Relief, Capt. Cox, from this Port for Jamaica; all well.

The Captains SMITH and HAWKE, from Rotterdam with Germans, are both arrived here.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Jefferies, in London; Cox, at Madeira; and the Captains Harper, and Craig, at St. Eustatia.

From Maryland. Captain Purdie, at Deal; Davis, and Richardson, at Madeira; and Captain Thomas, at Fyall.

At Bristol. Captain Fortin, from South-Carolina; Tingley, and Castles, from New-York; and the Sukey, ----, from Boston.

At London. Captain Chester, from New-London; Jarvis, from New-England; and Captain Hall, from Boston.

At South-Carolina. Captain Haywood, from New-York; Durfee, and Champlin, from Rhode-Island; and Captain Emerson, from Boston.

At Lisbon. Captain Northam, from Rhode-Island.

Portsmouth, August 22. Arrived at Spithead, the Grizzel, M'Ewen, for Boston.

Aug. 29. Arrived, the Industry, Jenkins, from Nantucket.

Deal, Aug. 23. Remain, the Jordan, Woodford, and Betty, Couzens, for Virginia.

☞ A good COOK, who can be well recommended, may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printers hereof.

*** The FIRE-WORKS will be exhibited this Evening, if the Weather permits.

[*For the List of fortunate Numbers in the Second Class of the Philadelphia Lottery; Proceedings of the Council at Boston in July last, &c. see the* POSTSCRIPT.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Hannah, D. Bates, from N. Carolina. Brig Elizabeth, F. Fearis, Newfoundland. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bridges, Georgia. Sloop Hannah, W. Sweetser, Falmouth, N. E. Brig Experiment, W. Johnson, and Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Sloop Sally, R. Alberson, New-York. Schooner Betsy, T. Armstrong, Fyall. Ship Diana, J. Clark, Honduras. Schooner Leopard, J. Greely, Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, and Sloop Three Brothers, J. Bunker, Boston. Schooner Eagle, J. Proctor, Salem, N. E. Sloop Polly, J. Conyers, Jamaica. Sloop America, J. Gorham, Piscataqua. Ship Unity, E. Story, London. And Brig Friends Good-will, W. Spicer, from Hull.

OUTWARDS. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, and Ship Pennsylvania Packet, N. Falconer, London. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, and Sloop Charming Molly, M. Allen, Boston. Brig Betsy, R. Patterson, S. Carolina. Snow Earl of Chatham, G. Woolsey, Dublin. Snow Anna, J. Russell, and Ship Hercules, -------- Bristol. Sloop Adventure, J. Taylor, Virginia. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, for Lisbon.

CLEARED. Brig Nancy, T. Powell, and Snow King George, J. Potts, to Lisbon. Sloop Garland, W. Denning, New-London. Sloop Abigail, B. James, Rhode-Island. Sloop Unity, W. Church, Boston. Schooner Ruby, J. Backhouse, St. Augustine. Snow Sally, E. Spain, Cork. Sloop Peggy, L. Money, Virginia. Brig Nancy, J. Stevens, Antigua. Sloop Burke, A. Burrows, St. Vincent. Ship Chalkley, P. Young, Bristol. Sloop Rebecca and Sally, C. Lowe, Jamaica. Sloop Hope, T. Albertson, to Amboy.

FIfteen Pipes of genuine *MADEIRA WINE*, of the Vintage 1765, to be sold at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, on Saturday, the 29th Instant, at Twelve o'Clock.

A few JARS of RAISINS, of the best Kind, To be Sold by

JAMES CURTAIN,

In Front-street, between Chestnut and Market-streets. §

JUST arrived from Rotterdam, in the Ship BETSY, Capt. HAWKE, Two Hundred fine healthy young German Passengers. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, in Water-street, or on board said Ship, now lying opposite Chestnut-street.

Just imported in the Unity, Captain STORY, from London, and to be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, by

STEPHEN COLLINS,

At his store in Second-street, opposite the English Church,

A LARGE and neat assortment of merchandize, consisting of European and East-India GOODS, suitable for the season. 6 W.

The last WEEK but One.

By AUTHORITY.

(BY PARTICULAR DESIRE)

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, on Friday next, being the 28th of October, will be presented, a TRAGEDY called the

MOURNING BRIDE.

To which will be added,

MISS in her TEENS.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

Has removed his store into Water-street, the second door above Chestnut-street, into that lately occupied by Jonathan Brown, where he has for sale,

A GENERAL assortment of mer chandize, suitable for the season, imported in the Briganti ne Nancy, Captain Leech, and Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from London.

N. B. He has also for sale, a few quarter casks best Madeira, and MALMSEY.

Just imported in the Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be sold cheap, for cash or short credit, by

JAMES BUDDEN,

At his store, a few doors below the London Coffee-House,

A General assortment of Fall GOODS, among which are, fearnoughts, bearskins, naps, rugs, blankets, halfthicks, long ells, spotted swanskins, striped linceys, red, scarlet and white flannels, &c. &c. Likewise may be had at said store, a great variety of new music, both vocal and instrumental, viz. overtures, concerto's, trio's, solo's, with a choice collection of the latest English, Italian, and Scotch songs, catches, instruction books for the violin, harpsicord, German flute, guittar, bagpipe, common flute, French horn, &c. A few bundles of the best Italian strings, for violins. Likewise guittars, violins, &c. &c. Tbc 6 W.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 14th of November, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the tavern which Henry Lohra lately kept in Hatfield township, a certain wooden tenement, and plantation or tract of land, situate in Hatfield township, containing about 100 acres, and allowance for roads; and a certain other tract, adjoining the aforesaid tract, containing about 15 acres, adjoining lands of James Dunn, John Bartholemew, Henry Hendricks, Amos Jones, &c. late the estate of Paul Delgart; seized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 15th of November, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Lawrence Ramich, in Whitpain township; a certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in Whitpain township, containing 150 acres, having a stone dwelling-house, wooden barn, and other out-houses erected thereon; adjoining lands of Evan Thomas, Daniel Levering, Samuel Dehaven, &c. late the estate of John Linderman; seized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Carver and Gilder,

On the Bank-side of Front-street, between Walnut and Chestnut Streets, has imported in the Unity, Captain Story,

A VERY large and genteel assortment of looking-glasses, in carved and white, or carved and gilt frames; pediment piers and sconces; mock pediment and raffle ornamented ditto; mahogany and walnut piers and sconces, of all sizes, plain, or with gilt edges or ornaments; dressing-glasses, with or without drawers; swinging and hanging ditto; shaving and pocket ditto; book case glasses, coach and chariot ditto; leaf gold, bronge, quicksilver, and tinfoil; paper hangings, with paper machee borders, cieling ornament and brackets; London crown fronts for clock cases, and window glass; white and brown varnishes, &c. which he will sell on the lowest terms. N. B. Old glasses new framed and quick silvered. 6W.

EDWARD COTTRELL,

Has imported in the last ships from England, and is now opening, at his store in Chestnut-street, between Front and Second streets, next door to Messrs. Cadwalader and Samuel Morris, an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, among which are,

F & FF gunpowder, pigeon, swan and duck shot, pewter, Indian blankets, rose ditto, duffils, Mottley and Torrington rugs, yarn and worsted ditto, frizes, kerseys, strouds, cloths, plushes, halfthicks, fearnoughts, scarlet serges, striped linceys, spotted swanskins, embossed serges, red and white flannels, mens, womens, youths, and boys worsted and yarn hose, flaxen crowned linen, Dutch pinwork, check, Spittalfield, bandanoe, romal, and white, with red border, sectersoy handkerchiefs, neckcloths, black taffety, brown Russia sheeting, Irish ditto, yard wide and 7-8ths Irish linens, cottons and calicoes, durants, calimancoes, tammies, poplins, dorsettees, shaloons, pins, needles, threads, sewing silk, knee garters, death-head and basket buttons, white metal ditto, steel knee buckles, brass sleeve buttons, cotton and linen 3-qr. 7-8ths, 6-qr. yd. 3-8ths checks, velvets and velverets, quality binding, table knives and forks, pen knives, scissars, razors, childrens knives, cutteaus, pistol cap knives, Barlow pen knives, low priced taylors shears, horn and crambo combs, &c. &c. &c.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, a certain John Davis, 5 feet 4 inches high, has lightish coloured long hair, curled, by trade a sadler; had on, and took with him, a variety of clothes, and some sadlers tools in an old chest; he went away with two labouring men, who have since been seen at New-York, and from thence went to North-Carolina. Whoever secures said Davis, in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by AARON FITHIAN. ¶

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship ROSE,

WILLIAM DYSART, MASTER,

NOW loading at Stamper's Wharff; will sail the latter End of November, having a great Part of her Cargoe already engaged: For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or to CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL. §

N. B. Those People who gave Notes to Captain Dysart, for their Passage from Derry, are desired to discharge the same, otherwise they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

For DUBLIN,

The SHIP

ROSANNA,

PAUL COX, MASTER,

WILL sail in three Weeks, having two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master on board, at Stamper's Wharff, or to CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL.

Who have for sale, a compleat Assortment of 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. Irish Linens, and 9-8ths Sheetings, Irish Housewife and Dowlas Linen; Linen and Cotton Checks; Bed Bunts; printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, Muslins, and Chints; Cambricks, Muslins, Lawns, Culgee Handkerchiefs, Romals, Bandanoes, checked and printed Handkerchiefs, Poplins, Shaloons, Silk Hose, Ozenbrigs, Sail Canvas, &c. ¶

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

ELIZABETH,

DAVID BROWN, MASTER,

NOW loading at Stamper's Wharff; will sail about the 25th of November: For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master on board, or to CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL. ‡

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, living at the upper end of Second-street, Philadelphia, undertakes to make and sell FIRE-ENGINES of the newest construction (warranted good, and as cheap as any imported from London, that pay freight, insurance, &c.) from a fifth rate down to the smallest size. The advantage these engines have above others are, that they have twice the room to pour in water than those whose levers work at the sides of the cistern; they work as easy, and play with a constant stream, and prodigious force, and collect a large bore of water closly together, and will sooner extinguish the flames in buildings than any engines hitherto contrived. All that is possible to be required of an engine, I will warrant to be performed by mine. The parts made of the best and most substantial materials; the cisterns made of good seasoned white oak, or red cedar, if required; the joints of the cisterns lined with copper, and nailed with brass nails; and the wheels compleatly shod with iron. The subscriber also makes a small size engine for gentlemens gardens, and, by having a fan fixed on the end of the pipe, will sprinkle water like rain: These small engines will be exceeding useful at fires, handy to be carried where a fire begins, and thereby speedily extinguish it; and, by having a convenient length of leather pipe, the screws whereof fit each other, will be rendered much more beneficial; inasmuch as the water may be conveyed through any narrow passage, up a stair case, or in at the window of any house, and be the means of preventing the fire from spreading any further. And as I am the first inhabitant and native of this province, that has attempted the establishing so useful and essential a branch, I flatter myself that the gentlemen, members of fire companies in this city, New-England, as well as all others on the continent, West-Indies, &c. will generously favour the undertaker, by encouraging the same; more especially as the times call upon us to unite in promoting, by every means in our power, the establishing manufactures, &c. among ourselves. The subscriber having compleated a fourth rate engine for the NORTHERN LIBERTY FIRE COMPANY, any gentleman wanting engines, may see the same played, on applying to him. Orders from the West-Indies, or any part of America, &c. shall be faithfully complied with, and the greatest care taken to give satisfaction, with dispatch. He will also undertake to keep all the fire engines of this city in repair, at a reasonable rate, per annum. RICHARD MASON. tbc3m.

Now opening, and to be sold at the lowest prices, by

DAVID NELSON,

At his new STORE, next door but one to the Rose and Crown, in High-street, Wilmington,

A VARIETY of GOODS; amongst which are broad cloths, naps, duffels, frizes, rugs, blankets, half-thicks, plushes, velvets and velverets, serges, flannels, camblets, shaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, starrets, crapes, nonpareils, mens and womens worsted and yarn hose, calicoes, cottons and chints, cotton and linen checks, 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens and hollands, mens and womens hats, silk, linen, check, and kenting handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns, knee and shoe buckles, mohair and metal buttons, Barlow penknives, pocket and table knives, rum, sugar and melasses; with a variety of other GOODS, too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Said DAVID NELSON returns his sincere thanks to the PUBLIC, for the encouragement he has already had, and hopes for their further favours, as he is determined to sell at the most reasonable rates. ¶

For the FEVER and AGUE,

BEAUME DE VIE,

By his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, granted to the patentees for the sole making and vending the same in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies.

THIS excellent MEDICINE, so well known and esteemed all over Europe, and most parts of America, is now universally acknowledged to be the best general remedy the world was ever yet acquainted with; several of the candid among the faculty confess its virtues, and prescribe the use of it. It is a sovereign remedy in agues and intermittents; two or three doses in the first attack will stop it, and a bottle seldom fails of perfecting the cure, if ever so long standing. It is an admirable medicine in complaints of the stomach and bowels, scurvy, gout and rheumatism, and is the greatest restorative for all decayed and broken constitutions, as it is a sure preservative against every kind of infection; no family that regards their health, ought to be without it.

This valuable Medicine, by special appointment, is sold only at the Golden Eagle, in Market-street, near the Court-house, Philadelphia.

Where may be had, paints of all kinds, both dry and ground in oil, very cheap, with every kind of apparatus made use of in the painting business. Likewise, an universal assortment of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, with surgeons instruments of every kind, shop furniture, &c. &c. Dye stuffs of all kinds. Also, a fresh parcel of Carolina Pink root.

PETER BIGGS,

MARBLE MASON from London, and late Mason to the Earl of Essex, hereby gives notice, that he makes all sorts of marble chimney and Bath stoves, very beautiful, and convenient for burning of coal, from Three Guineas to Ten. Any gentlemen or ladies, in town or country, who may be pleased to employ him, will be waited on immediately, by directing a line to him, at his lodgings, at the house of Mrs. Cuzzins, in Arch-street, the corner of Fifth-street, Philadelphia. ‡

Chester, October 22, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Friday, the 11th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a messuage, plantation, and two tracts or parcels of land thereunto belonging, lying adjacent to each other; the one containing 58 acres, and allowance; and the other piece containing 20 acres. And also one full, equal undivided moiety, or half part of a water corn grist-mill thereon erected, situate in the township of New-London, in the county of Chester, bounded by lands of John Henderson, Joseph Cook, David Currey, John Small, and others; late the estate of John Henderson, junior; seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 14th day of November next, at 3 o'clock, at David Cowpland's tavern, in Chester, will be sold by vendue, a certain Messuage, and lot of land, situate in the Borough of Chester, bounded on Bridge-street, containing 40 feet front thereon, and extending back 120 feet; bounded by lots of David Jackson, and Peter Worrall; late the estate of William Lane; seized in execution, and to be sold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, on Thursday, the 17th day of November next, at one o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, one full undivided sixth part, in six equal parts to be divided, of and in a messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 200 acres, more or less, situate in East-Nottingham township, in the said county, bounded by lands of Andrew Boyd, James M'Dowell, Alexander Threw, and others; late the estate of John Crawford, seized in execution, and to be sold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 18th day of November next, at two o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 200 acres, more or less, situate and being in the township of Londongrove, in Chester county; bounded by lands of James Kelton, John Ross, and David Correy. Also will be sold, at the same time and place, horses, cows, swine, &c. a waggon and geers, wheat in the ground, and a variety of houshold furniture; all late the estate of Edward Henderson; seized in execution, and to be sold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 21st day of November next, at 2 o' clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a certain messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 340 acres, more or less, situate in Charlestown township, in the county of Chester; bounded by lands of William Moore, Esq; Andrew Turk, Isaac Wayne, and others. There is on the premises a saw-mill on Pickering creek, which runs through said land, upwards of 50 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may easily be made; a good stone-house, a tolerable good barn, and an orchard; the land is very good, and but little broken; in fact it is one of the finest farms in that part of the country, late the estate of Patrick Anderson; seized in execution, and to be sold by

Tbc4W JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November next, at 2 o' clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of choice good land, thereunto belonging, containing 300 acres, more or less, situate in Uwchland township, in the county of Chester; bounded by lands of Samuel Carson, Aaron Phipps, and other land of the undermentioned Joseph Phipps; there is a water corn grist-mill on the premises, on a good stream, in good order; near one half of the same premises is good watered meadow, the rest fine plow land, and bears excellent wheat. It may be justly said to be an exceeding good farm, either for grazing or raising wheat, few better in the county, late the estate of Joseph Phipps, senior; seized in execution, and to be sold by

Tbc4W. JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living at Bird's Borough, in Union township, Berks county, some time in May last, TWELVE STEERS, some 3, and some 4 years old, branded on the off horn MB, 4 or 5 of them are red; 1 has the end of his horn sawed off; 1 white; 2 brown, with some white, very much alike; 1 dark brown, with small black horns; 1 pyed, with a short tail; 1 light brindle; 1 dark ditto; they are Virginia cattle, and believe some of them are branded on the rump, but the brand unknown. Whoever takes up said CATTLE, and secures them, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Five Shillings a head, with reasonable charges, paid by me

MARK BIRD.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, at the sign of the Bear, in Donegal township, Lancaster county, on the 13th of this instant October, the two following servant men, viz. JOHN CARPENTER, about 25 years of age, has been used to the sea, is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has fair hair, much given to drinking, and when drunk his eyes roll remarkably: Had on a blue waistcoat, made sailor fashion. The other named CHARLES M'CORMICK, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, and has brown hair: Had on, a wool hat, a blanket lapelled coat, with black stripes, and light coloured Wilton breeches, with a patch of blue cloth on each knee. They stole and took with them, a new suit of brown home made cloth, bound round with ferriting of the same colour.

Also run away, about four weeks ago, from the subscriber, a servant boy, about 13 or 14 years of age, named MILLE CONNOR, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is well set, rocks in his walk, and has short fair hair: Had on a red jacket, too large for him, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that the subscriber may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for each of them, paid by me ABRAHAM HOLMES. ¶

Burlington, Tenth Month 8, 1768.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of Assembly of New-Jersey, in such case made and provided, a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Burlington, against the lands, goods and effects, of a certain Jonathan Smith, late of said county, yeoman; and we, the subscribers, were appointed by the said Court auditors, to adjust the demands of his creditors: NOTICE is hereby given, that a judgment was obtained against the said Jonathan Smith by default, and that, by virtue of an order and rule of Court for that purpose made, we shall, on the first day of the Eleventh Month, (November) next, at the house of John Shaw, in the city of Burlington, expose to sale at public vendue, a certain dwelling-house, and lot of land, situate in said city, on the south-side of Pearl-street, a little above York-street, now in the tenure of John Noarth; being the estate of the said Jonathan Smith, and to enable us to satisfy the demands of his creditors, whose accounts we have adjusted. JOHN HOSKINS, WILLIAM HEWLINGS, DANIEL SMITH, junior. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 31st of October, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Elijah Weed, at the corner of Fourth and Arch-streets, a certain two story brick tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of South-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, from Delaware, and between Mulberry and High-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on South-street aforesaid, 16 feet 8 inches, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded eastward by ground of Thomas Wharton, southward by South-street aforesaid, westward by ground of Peter Taylor, and northward by ground of Susannah Medcalf; subject to a ground rent of Five Pounds per annum; late the estate of Francis Forster; seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday, the First of November, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, at the sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, a certain 2 story brick messuage, and lot of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, on the west side of Second-street continued, containing in breadth on said street 22 feet, and on the back end of the said lot, on a certain 40 feet street, about 85 feet, and in depth about 230 feet, subject to a ground-rent of 8 l. 16 s. currency per annum; late the estate of George Shreyer, seized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Wednesday, the 2d of November next, at 3 o' clock, will be sold by vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, situate in the township of Kennet, containing about 360 acres, bounded by lands of Caleb Peirce, John Lambourn, Robert Way, and William Levis. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, cattle, houshold goods, implements of husbandry, &c. late the property of Samuel Levis; seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

ON Saturday, the 29th day of this instant October, at two o'clock, will be sold by vendue, at Caleb Way's tavern, at the sign of the Waggon, in West Caln township, in Chester county, two good Stills, one holds upwards of 50 gallons, and the other above 100; late the property of Thomas Ratcliff; seized in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, October 15, 1768. JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 31st day of this instant October, at 2 o' clock, at Daniel Thomson's tavern, in Upper Providence township, in Chester county, will be sold by vendue, a messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, containing 251 acres, situate in Marple township, in the said county of Chester; bounded by lands of Charles Lynn, Hannah Pennell, John Yarnall, and Crum Creek; the land is good, a large quantity of good meadow on the premises, a good house, and a barn thereon, and may justly be said to be a good farm; late the estate of Joshua Pennell, junior; seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 31st day of this instant October, at 4 o' clock, at Daniel Thomson's tavern, in Upper Providence, will be sold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel, mostly woodland, situate in Marple township, in Chester county, containing 50 acres; bounded by lands of Jonathan Maris, James Worrall, Thomas Coultney, and Joshua Pennell; also three acres and a half of good meadow ground, situate in Marple aforesaid; bounded by Crum Creek, and by lands of Joshua and van Pennell, late the estate of Hayes Pennell; seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tuesday, the 1st of November, at 3 o' clock, will be sold by vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, situate in Kennet township, in Chester county; bounded by lands of John Heald, Joseph Chandler, John Clark, and others, late the estate of Samuel Harlan; seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tuesday, the 1st of November next, at 2 o' clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a certain messuage, plantation and tract, or parcel of good land thereunto belonging, containing 150 acres, situate in Eastown township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Andrew Steel, Mark Morris, Benjamin Junker, and Isaac Minshall, late the estate of Benjamin Weatherby, deceased; seized in execution, and to be sold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, on Wednesday, the 2d of November, at 2 o' clock, a certain messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of good wheat land thereunto belonging, containing 233 acres, situate in Charlestown township, in Chester county, bounded by lands of Peter Gardiner, Daniel Jones, and Samuel Harvey, late the estate of Nathaniel Davis; seized in execution, and to be sold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Thursday, the 3d of November, at 2 o' clock, will be sold by vendue, at the tavern of Sebastian Keeley, in Vincent, three lots or parcels of woodland, situate in Vincent township, in the county of Chester; the first piece contains 40 acres, bounded by lands of John David, taylor, John Dodson, and Joseph Eddy. Another piece contains 40 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Christian Waggoner, and Rees Evan. The third piece contains 50 acres, or thereabouts, bounded by lands of the Pot Tract, lands of John Paul, and Coventry Line. At the same time and place will be sold a bed and bedding, case of drawers, chairs, some pewter, and a variety of houshold furniture, all late the estate of Myrick Davis; seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Thursday, the 3d of November, on the premises, at 3 o' clock, will be sold by vendue, one equal undivided half part, in two equal parts to be divided, of and in 170 acres of land, situate in the township of East-Nottingham, in Chester county, bounded by lands of William Brown, William Montgomery, David Rice, and others, late the estate of Bartholemew Darrach; seized in execution, and to be sold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Friday, the 4th of November, at 2 o' clock, will be sold by vendue, on the premises, a warrant right, of and in a certain messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 140 acres, situate in the township of West-Nottingham, in Chester county, bounded by lands of Thomas Brown, Widow Wood, Timothy Kirk, John Read, and others, late the estate of James Muir; seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, at 2 o'clock, at John Hayes's deceased, tavern, in Oxford township, will be sold by public vendue, a messuage, tenement, plantation, and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, containing 112 acres; bounded by lands of James Simson, John Smith, and others; late the estate of said Hayes; seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

WILL be sold be public vendue, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday, the 28th instant, sundry lots of ground, part in Moyamensing, and part in Passyunk township, late the estate of James Lownes, situated near the Five Mile Round road, and Robert Smith's new house, viz.

No. 1. 5 acres and 62 perches of very good ground, either for gardening or grass, with a new two story frame house, not quite finished, a large new barn, a good bearing orchard, asparagus bed, &c. and acres of good meadow, nearly adjoining the said lot, which has a good never failing spring of water.

No. 2. 89 perches of as good ground for producing early garden truck as any near the city, without exception, with an old frame house, a large and good asparagus bed, some large English cherry trees, several young peach and pear trees.

No. 3. 4 acres and 7 perches of land, adjoining the first mentioned lot.

No. 4. 6 acres and 11 perches of land, adjoining the last mentioned lot, with the privilege of a lane to accommodate the above mentioned lands.

No. 5. about 5 acres on Greenwich island, of well improved meadow ground, in good grass, lying nearly opposite to the middle of League Island, bounded on the south by the river Delaware, on the east by Hugh Forbes's meadow, on the north by a meadow of Jonathan Shoemaker, and on the west by a 40 feet road, leading out of the London Company's road into the river Delaware, to accommodate this meadow, and others.

A plan of the whole may be seen at the London Coffee-House, and at George Young's in Moyamensing. For further particulars, enquire of Isaac Snowden, Benjamin Bonsall, Emanuel Eyre, Richard Humphries, and George Young, assignees of said Lownes, who has a young Negroe man to dispose of, that understands the tanning and farming business, and can speak the Dutch language, a quantity of rye, and an apple mill, to be sold at the vendue, where attendance will be given by the said assignees, and the conditions of sale made known.

N. B. All those that are indebted to said Lownes, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to the said assignees. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT *to the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2079.

A LIST of the NUMBERS that came up PRIZES in the SECOND CLASS of the PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LOTTERY.

Note, *Thoſe Numbers without Figures againſt them, are Prizes of* Three Pounds Ten Shillings.

No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
5		352		714		981		1255		1506		1832		2138		2420		2700		2992		3247		3535	20	3840		4094		4369		4574	10	4818	
7		70	5	19	20	96		58		7	20	33		39		23		1		96		51		46		43		95		76	100	78		19	
17		78		21		98		67		21		36		42		27		2		3000		57		50		50	5	4103		79		79		20	
24		81	5	24		1002		68		25		38		44		29		5		2		58		63		51		15		81	5	83		21	
37	5	90		35		7		70		33	5	41		53		30		7		5		68		64		53		20	5	85		84	10	23	
41		98	10	38	50	11		72		35		44		58		37		8		10		73		67	50	55		22		89		88		24	
67		411		41		21		73	400	40		53		62		38	10	9		14		79		69		60		23		90	5	89		34	
71		15		43		28		77		52		54		71	5	43		14		20		80		70		62		26		95	10	95		35	5
72		18		45		30		81		60		56		84	5	54		20		21		84		71		65		27		97		4603		39	
73		19		46		31		83		68		58		92		55		21		22		86		78		67		29		98		4		40	
75		42		49		35		88		72		65		93	10	56		22		23		88		81	5	75		31		4400		5		44	
89		46		55		36		95		73		74	5	2201		64		26		24		89		83		77		41	10	2		7		59	
102		49		62		40		96		80		77		10	10	67		29		26		93		86	100	88		46		4		12		60	
5		50		63		42		98		94		91		19		88		33		28		3301		91		94		50		7		13		61	
7		57		65		44		1303		96		99	5	25		92		42		34		4		92	5	97		52		11		21		62	
12		58		72		47		8		1602		1901		30		94	5	45		36	10	6		93	5	3900		62		13		27		66	
13		61		77		49		9		8		13		32		96		48		37		19		96		1		76		18		29		70	
14		62	20	81		51		14		10		17		37		2500		49		42	5	24		97		2		79		22		36		71	
15		64		83		52		18		23		18		38		3		53		46		28		99		4	5	81		26		38		77	
21		66		88		56		20		24		28		40		8	5	55	5	52		29		3603		6		82		30		39		81	
27		68		93		71		22		26	20	31		41		10		66		73		33		4		10		88		34		44		87	
29		83		95		82		24		32	10	32		51		12		69		84		36		5	5	11	5	90		36		45		90	
44		86		806		90		28		43	5	38		53	5	13		73		85	5	44		11		13		92		39		49		94	
46		87		13		92		32		45		42		55		28		81		86		49	10	12		14		94		48		50		97	
50		94		14		93		35		51		46		59		30		82		92		50		19		20		4203		53		66		4903	10
59		96		19		96		36		59		50		62		41		92		3103	5	52		22		28	5	6		56		67		13	
64	50	504		23		98		39		64		52		63		57		94		7		59		39		30		8		57		73		14	
79		9		28		1100		41		67	5	53	5	70		61		95	10	8		61		40		36		9	5	62		74		18	10
80		13		31		3		62		69	10	60		73		63		97		12		64		43		41		12		67		75		19	50
87		16		32		6	10	69		72		64		77		67		2800		15		70		56		45		24		70		80		21	
88	10	24		37		17		79		85		70		84		71		3	10	16		72	5	60		49	10	27		87		85	5	26	
92		52	5	48		23		82		87		73		88	5	72		7		19		73	20	71		52		31		90		87		30	10
94		55		50		24		83		94		82		95		77		8		20		75		88		53		32		93		89		31	
204		56		51		27		84		1701		84	5	99		96		22		25		90		90		54		39		95		95		37	50
7		64		57		30		86		5		89		2305		2600	5	25		29		94		91	200	55		44		96		4701		39	
19		67		64		32		87		9		90		9		2		33	5	37		95		3702		58		47		97		2		44	5
21		78		67		33		90		10		98		11		3		36		42		3407		19		68		50		4502		9		47	
23		91		72	5	37		1402		12		2003		12		4		59		43		10		24		71		51		9		14		53	
26	5	92		73		42	5	5		20		6		13		10		62		50	20	11		29		76		54		10		16		56	
28		96	5	77		43		6		24		13		15		13		76		57		14		31		87		62		12		19		57	
29		99		79		48		7		28		28		16		14		78		59		18		32		91		70		14		26		63	
31		610	100	81		51		11		33		42		18		19		79		66	20	22		35		95		75		15		27		64	
34		11		83		65		13		36		48		20		21		84		68		28		38		97		82	5	17	20	37		78	
40		13		85	20	67		14		39	10	50		30		23		87		76		30		42	10	4002		88		18		44		79	
42		17		96		68		18		46		55		36		24		99		80		35		43		5		91		20		51		88	
55		21		907		76	10	24		49		56		46		25	100	2902		82		44		44		6		93		21		52		89	
59		33		16		77		26		50		58		54		28		8		87		45		49		15	20	95	10	24		59		92	
60		37	200	18		78	10	33		51		59		57		34		9		91		48		55		24		4313		25		60			
63		42		25		79		34		52		67		64		35		10		93		49		63		29		18		28		64			
69		48		27		80		36		54		70		73		37		15		3208		50		69		31		20		33		67	10		
90		62		29		81		38		59		73		74		38		25		10	5	59		83		33		23	5	34		69	5		
91		64		40		86		40		60		78		77	10	39		42	5	11		62		88		34		24		36		78			
92		67		53		96		43		64		79		78	20	46		47		13		68		89	10	47		28		39		80			
94		68		55		98		45		67	5	81		84		51		49		17		85		90		54		32		42	5	84			
300	5	74		60		1202		57		71		94		87		58		53		18		99		98		57		35		47		89			
13		78		61		4		60		82		96	5	91		64	5	54		21		3500		3801		58		37		48		90	5		
18		79		64		6		69		97		98		94		69		59		25		1		6		63		43		50		91			
29		82		65		18		74		1801	20	2101		2401		82		64		26		5		9		68		48	10	56		95			
32		87		71		25		76		2		9		10		87	5	65		33		10		17		72		52		58		96			
38		91		72		31		78	5	6		23		11		90		75		34		16		20		74		55		60	5	4802			
42		700		73		32		1500		7		24		15		91		76		40		20		26	20	80		58		62		7			
43		4		75		36		2		16	50	31	20	17		96	10	78		45		26		30		83		62		66		8			
46	5	6		77		39		5		29		32		19		99		89		46		28	5	35		86		67		71		12	5		

A Prize of 3*l.* 10*s.* is to draw clear of Deduction £ 2 19 6
5 - - - - 4 5 0
10 - - - - - 8 10 0

A Prize of 20*l.* is to draw clear of Deduction £ 17 0 0
50 - - - - 42 10 0
100 - - - - - 85 0 0

A Prize of 200*l.* is to draw clear of Deduction £ 170 0 0
400 - - - - - 340 0 0

*** I certify that the above is a true Liſt of the Prizes, drawn in the Second Claſs of the PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LOTTERY. *PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.*

THE Managers of this Lottery find ſo much Trouble in collecting the Money due for Tickets in the preceding Claſſes, that they have come to the Reſolution to truſt none for the future, and deſire thoſe who owe the Lottery, immediately to pay the Ballances, that they may be enabled, without Interruption, to diſcharge the Prizes. The Fortunate are deſired to apply to the ſeveral Managers who ſigned their Tickets. Tickets may be renewed at any Time before the 14th of *December* next; and if after that Day any ſhould remain on Hand, they will be diſpoſed of to the firſt Appliers.

BOSTON, October 10, 1768.

The following are the proceedings of Council, on the 27th and 29th of July laſt:

Council-Chamber, Boſton, July 27, 1768.

WEDNESDAY.

The Governor preſent in Council, laid before the Board the following Repreſentation, viz.

HIS Excellency reminded and informed the Council, that on the 11th and 13th of June laſt, he informed the Board of a great riot which happened on the evening of the 10th of June, in which, among other outrages, the principal Cuſtom-Houſe officers were bruiſed and wounded, and otherwiſe ill treated; and that in purſuance of this riot the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms found themſelves obliged to leave the town, and take ſhelter on board the Romney man of war; and his Excellency deſired the advice of the Council of what ſhould be done upon this occaſion, as well to puniſh the perpetrators of theſe outrages, as to preſerve the peace of the town, and the authority of the civil power, and alſo to protect the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and their officers, in their perſons, and in the execution of their offices, ſo that they might ſafely return to, and reſide in this town, where they have been ſtationed by the King's authority.

That after many debates on the premiſes, the Council were of opinion, that this matter ſhould be acted upon by the whole General Court then ſitting; and the Council undertook to originate a vote for that purpoſe: Whereupon the Governor, with the advice of the Council, poſtponed the conſideration of this buſineſs in the Privy Council unto another day: That afterwards a vote for a joint committee, to conſider the ſtate of the province, being ſent up from the Houſe to the Board, the Board thought that would be ſufficient to ground a conſideration of the foregoing matters upon, and therefore having concurred in that vote, they did not think proper to originate any vote of their own for that purpoſe; that the ſaid joint committee, although they met ſeveral times, did nothing in the ſaid buſineſs but make a report, which paſſed the Council, but did not paſs the General Court, ſo that it has hitherto remained unacted upon, and all the purpoſes aforeſaid remain ſtill unredreſſed, or unprovided for.

That the Commiſſioners having removed from the man of war to the Caſtle, together with their officers, ſtill remain there, under the protection of ſome men of war, and dare not return to the town, where they have been ordered to hold their office.

That it is now above 6 weeks ſince they quitted the town, and nothing has been done to provide for their ſafe return, and their protection in their future reſidence here, nor has any thing been done to puniſh the raiſers and perpetrators of the ſaid riots and tumults, or to preſerve the peace of the town, and the ſupport of the government, and the civil authority, for the future.

That theſe things, and particularly this neglect and delay in endeavouring to remedy theſe diſorders, will certainly be taken notice of at home by the King and Council, and probably by the Parliament. Wherefore it is become neceſſary for the Council to come to ſome determination and reſolution what they can, and what they will do, to remedy theſe diſorders, and provide for the preſervation of the peace of the town, and the maintenance of the authority of the government, and the civil power. Wherefore the Governor having before laid theſe matters before the Council, and received their advice to call a full Council for the conſideration of them, now communicates them to the preſent Board, and requires of them their full, free and true advice, according to the duties of their office, and the terms of their oaths, to perform the ſame.

His Excellency acquainted the Board, that he had not, as he had before declared he ſhould not, wrote to General Gage upon the late troubles. But that he had received letters from the General, acquainting him, that having received information of the diſturbances at Boſton, and that the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms had been obliged to quit the town, he had ſent orders to the commanding officers at Halifax, to collect all the troops there and thereabout, and hold them in readineſs to embark, with a train of artillery, for Boſton, when they ſhould be required by the Governor. That he had wrote to the General, and ſaid he would inform the Council of this order, and if they adviſed him to require theſe troops, he ſhould do ſo, and if they ſhould not adviſe him to require them, he ſhould not; being determined to do nothing in ſuch a buſineſs, without the advice of the Council.

Queſt. Whether they would adviſe that the Governor ſhould, according to General Gage's offer, require troops from Halifax to ſupport the execution of the civil power, and preſerve the peace of the town?

After a long debate, Colonel Brattle, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Gray, Mr. Flucker, and Mr. Ropes, were appointed a committee to conſider of, and report an anſwer to the Governor's foregoing repreſentation; and then the Board was adjourned to Friday morning, July 29, 1768. At which time the anſwer was reported and accepted by the Board, as their anſwer to the ſaid repreſentation, and is as follows, viz.

HIS Excellency having laid before the Board a repreſentation of ſome tranſactions relating to, and in conſequence of the diſorders in the town of Boſton on the evening of the 10th of June laſt, the Board think it neceſſary, in juſtice to the town and province, and in vindication of themſelves, to make ſome obſervations thereon, and to give a fuller repreſentation than is contained in the paper laid before the Board.

With regard to the ſaid diſorders, it is to be obſerved, that they were occaſioned by the making a ſeizure (in a manner unprecedented) in the town of Boſton, on the ſaid 10th of June, a little before ſunſet, when a veſſel was ſeized by ſeveral of the officers of the cuſtoms; and immediately after, on a ſignal given by one of ſaid officers, in conſequence of a preconcerted plan, ſeveral armed boats, from the Romney man of war, took poſſeſſion of her, cut her faſts, and carried her from the wharff where ſhe lay, into the harbour, along-ſide the Romney; which occaſioned a number of people to be collected, ſome of whom, from the violence and unprecedentedneſs of the procedure, with regard to the taking away of the ſaid veſſel, and the reflection thereby implied upon the inhabitants of the town, as diſpoſed to reſcue any ſeizure that might be made, took occaſion to inſult and abuſe the ſaid officers, and afterwards to break ſome of the windows of their dwelling-houſes, and to commit other diſorders. Now, though the Board have the utmoſt abhorrence of all ſuch diſorderly proceedings, and would by no means attempt to juſtify them, they are obliged to mention the occaſion of them, in order to ſhew, that however culpable the ſaid diſorderly perſons were, the officers who ſeized, or thoſe by whoſe orders ſuch unuſual and violent meaſures were purſued, in ſeizing and taking away the ſaid veſſel, were not faultleſs: It being highly probable, that no ſuch diſorders would have been committed, if the veſſel had not been with an armed force, and with many circumſtances of inſult and threats, carried away from the wharff: And we believe there is no inſtance can be alledged of any veſſel ſeized, or any ſeizure whatever in the town of Boſton, being reſcued out of the hands of the officers, except what took place here on the 8th of July inſtant, when a quantity of melaſſes having been ſeized, was taken away from the officer who had charge of it: Which procedure being univerſally condemned, the melaſſes was very ſoon returned: Which affords a ſtrong evidence that the ſeizure on the 10th of June, if it had been conducted in the uſual manner, would have remained ſecure in the hands of the officers.

The day next following the ſaid diſorders, viz. the 11th of June, his Excellency called a Council, and mentioned to them what had happened the preceding evening, and deſired their advice what was proper to be done. The Board adviſed that ſuch of their own members as were juſtices of the peace, and qualified to act in the county of Suffolk, ſhould, as ſoon as may be, make enquiry into the particular facts, and report, and his Excellency appointed the ſaid juſtices to meet him at his houſe for that purpoſe on Monday morning, the 13th of June; his Excellency thinking it neceſſary to be preſent himſelf at the making of the enquiry. The ſaid juſtices attended accordingly: But his Excellency having received two letters from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, complaining that no notice had been taken of the late diſturbances in Boſton, and groſly reflecting on the Governor and Council, ſummoned a council, and laid ſaid letters before them; and at the ſame Council poſtponed the enquiry aforeſaid. The Board thought the letter containing the reflections intitled to ſome animadverſions; but the letter not being left with the Board, put it out of their power to do themſelves juſtice. At the ſame time, on his Excellency's propoſing to enter into the conſideration of means for preventing any future diſturbances, the Board apprehending, that as the General Court was ſitting, thoſe means

would have a more forcible effect, and better anſwer the end, if the whole Court joined in them, propoſed to raiſe a Committee of the Board in their legiſlative capacity, to join with a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to conſider of the matter; and that the conſideration of it by them, as a Council to the Governor, be poſtponed till the effect of ſuch a propoſal ſhould be known. The Board accordingly, on the ſaid 13th, in their legiſlative capacity, took up the affair, and while they were conſidering it, a vote was ſent from the houſe, ordering a Committee to be joined by ſuch as the Board ſhould appoint, to enquire into the ſtate of the province, and report: Which order including in it the conſideration of the means for preventing any future diſturbances, the propoſal aforeſaid, on the part of the Board, was of courſe rendered unneceſſary.

A committee was joined, and the next day, viz. on the 14th, made a report of divers reſolves to be paſſed by the General Court. The report was ordered by the Board to be conſidered on the 15th, and then, after a debate, to be further conſidered on the 16th, when the Board was given to underſtand, by ſeveral of its members, that it was intimated to them by the Governor, that it would be expedient to poſtpone the conſideration of the ſaid report till his Excellency ſhould ſend a meſſage to the houſe, on the ſubject of diſpatches he had then juſt received from England. It was poſtponed accordingly.

On the 21ſt the ſaid meſſage was read to the Board, by which it appeared there was ſomething further to be expected, and of a more extraordinary nature, and which was not communicated till the 24th, when it appeared, to the aſtoniſhment of the Board, that the General Court was threatened with diſſolution, purſuant to the Earl of Hillſborough's letter to the Governor, dated April 22, 1768. The expectation of theſe meſſages, and the extraordinary nature of them when known, occaſioned that the ſaid report was not fully paſſed on till the 29th, when it was delivered to one of the members of the Board, to be carried to the houſe; but the houſe were then adjourned, and the next day the houſe being ſo cloſly engaged in buſineſs, could not receive it; and on that day, viz. the 30th, the Governor prorogued the General Court, and on the next ſucceeding day diſſolved it: Which prorogation and diſſolution, if his Excellency could have poſtponed a ſhort time, the houſe could have paſſed on the ſaid report: But they were prevented doing it, as well as other neceſſary buſineſs, by the ſaid prorogation; which his Excellency thought himſelf obliged to make.

The Board apprehend, from this detail of facts, it will not appear they are chargeable with any neglect or delay in providing againſt future diſturbances; at leaſt to the time of the diſſolution of the General Court. And with regard to the time that has ſince elapſed, the Board have always attended his Excellency's ſummons, and are now ready at the firſt call for that purpoſe ſince the diſſolution, to do every thing in their power to prevent future diſturbances: And they are very glad they have this opportunity of declaring that no diſturbances have happened here ſince the 10th of June laſt, notwithſtanding ſome appearances, which it is probable have been magnified into riot and tumult. And with regard to what happened on the evening of the 10th of June, it ſeems to have ſprung wholly from the perſons who complain of it, by the plan laid, and the orders given for making the ſeizure aforeſaid, and carrying it away by an armed force. Which circumſtance, together with the time of day of ſeizing the veſſel, it being then near ſun ſet, makes it ſeem probable that an uproar was hoped for, and intended to be occaſioned, by the manner of proceeding in making the ſeizure.

Having ſtated the facts as relative to the conduct of the Board, the Board now proceed to make a few obſervations on the paragraph of the Governor's repreſentation aforeſaid. But it is to be previouſly obſerved, that the Council-book, in the entry of the proceedings of Council on the 11th and 13th of June, ſhews the particular matters laid before them for their conſideration and advice; which were the diſorders that had taken place on the evening of the 10th of June, to the diſturbance of the public peace; and the means of preventing any future diſturbances: And theſe, and only theſe, were the objects of the contemplation of the Board in their proceedings referred to above.

In the ſaid paragraph his Excellency mentions, that the Commiſſioners having removed from the man of war to the Caſtle, ſtill remain there, under the protection of ſome men of war; and that it is above ſix weeks ſince they quitted the town.

On which the Board obſerve, that the Commiſſioners were not obliged to quit the town; that there never had been any inſult offered to them; that their quitting the town was a voluntary act of their own; that we do not apprehend there was any ſufficient ground for their quitting it; and that when they had quitted it, and were at the Caſtle, there was no occaſion for men of war to protect them.

With regard to the men of war poſted in the harbour, the town look upon it as a grievance in a double reſpect; their trade is by that means under diſcouragement; and what they regret infinitely more, is the reflection implied thereby upon their loyalty to their Sovereign; who has not in his wide extended dominions any ſubjects more faithful than in the town of Boſton, and in this province in general.

If the Commiſſioners have procured the ſaid men of war to be poſted here; and eſpecially if they have endeavoured to procure troops to be ſent hither, both which are the univerſal apprehenſion, it cannot be thought ſtrange, that the people of this province can entertain no affection for them.

The Board greatly regret that any occaſion has been given for riots and diſorders, and ſtill more regret, that they ſhould happen on any occaſion; and they take this opportunity to declare their utter abhorrence and deteſtation of them: And for the puniſhing the perpetrators of them the Board adviſe, that his Excellency direct the Attorney-General to proſecute all perſons guilty of the riots and diſorders aforeſaid, or that any way aided or abetted the ſame.

And for preſerving the peace of the town, and the authority of the civil power; and for the protection of all his Majeſty's ſubjects whatever, further adviſe,

That his Excellency iſſue a proclamation, that the laws for preventing, ſuppreſſing and puniſhing all riots, tumults and unlawful aſſemblies, be put into immediate execution, and all civil officers be ſtrictly enjoined to do their duty for that purpoſe. And the Board aſſure his Excellency, they will uſe their utmoſt influence to procure the due execution of the laws; the vigorous execution of which will be ſufficient to preſerve the peace and authority of the government.

With regard to what his Excellency mentions on the ſubject of troops, and to his queſtion, "Whether the Board would adviſe that the Governor ſhould, according to General Gage's offer, require troops from Halifax to ſupport the execution of the civil power, and preſerve the peace of the town;"

The Board anſwer, that the civil power does not need the ſupport of troops; and that it is not for his Majeſty's ſervice, nor the peace of this province, that any troops be required, or that any come into the province, and therefore they unanimouſly adviſe, that the Governor do not require any troops.

The Board being fully aſſured that his Excellency has not wrote for troops, take this opportunity to expreſs that aſſurance; and at the ſame time to declare, that if any perſons have made application to General Gage for troops to be ſent hither, we deem them in the higheſt degree unfriendly to the peace and good order of this government, as well as to his Majeſty's ſervice, and the Britiſh intereſt in America.

Boſton, July 29, 1768.

Accepted by the Council, and voted to be their anſwer to the Governor's repreſentation laid before them the 27th of July.

PROVIDENCE, *October* 8.

The pacific and prudent meaſures adopted by the town of Boſton, and their reſolution of ſtrictly adhering to the act of parliament, with reſpect to quartering the ſoldiers, cannot but be highly applauded by all who ſincerely wiſh well to the true intereſts of America, and may ſerve as an example of moderation to the other colonies, ſhould they ever have the misfortune to labour under a like complication of miſeries.---Such a conduct muſt evince to the world, that Americans, though repreſented by their enemies to be in a ſtate of inſurrection, mean nothing more than to ſupport thoſe conſtitutional rights to which the laws of God and nature intitle them; and when the meaſure of oppreſſion and mi--ſt---al iniquity is full, and the dutiful ſupplications of an injured people ſhall have reached the gracious ear of their Sovereign, may at length terminate in a glorious diſplay of liberty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt imported by the Captains Friend and Sparks, from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

Low for caſh or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to John Luken's, at the ſign of the George,

AN aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſuper broadcloths, double milled drabs for rocoloes, forreſt cloths, plains, napt and plain German ſerges, 6-qr. naps, blue, drab, ſcarlet and Bath coatings, halfthicks, long ells, red flannels, red and ſcarlet ſerges, ſpotted ſwanſkin, womens ſhort cloaks, rattinets, ſhaloons, durants, calimancoes, ſilk and worſted ſaggathies, double and ſingle damaſks, dorſettees, plain and ſtriped camblets, Mecklenburgs, ſtriped linſeys, worſted and hair pluſh, green rugs, fine 4 thread worſted breeches patterns, mens and womens thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, death-head and baſket ſilk and hair buttons, double gilt and lacquered ditto, ſcarff twiſt, ſewing ſilk, coloured thread, Scotch ditto, knee garters, rocoloe loops, worſted and ſilk and hair cord, black ſilk cravats, Barcelona handkerchiefs, bandanoe ditto, check linen ditto, blue and white ſpotted ditto, cotton romals, ſilk and cotton ditto, India perſians, white half yd. ditto, taffeties, paduaſoys, plain and figured ribbons, womens purple grain lamb mitts and gloves, white ſhammy ditto, mens beaver pelt gloves, ſhammy ditto, coat bindings, quality and ſhoe ditto, white and brown buckrams, pins, Whitechapel and common needles, glovers and quilting ditto, ivory combs, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves and pepper, beſt bohea tea by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, drillings, heſſens, brown rolls, pomerania linens, long lawns, printed ſtriped linens, cottons and calicoes, China blue furniture ditto, chintz, cambricks and lawns, muſlin, India nankeens, hempen, flaxen, Britiſh and Iriſh ozenbrigs, garlix, Dutch dowlas, Iriſh ſheetings, 3-qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, Dreſden tapes, filleting, narrow and ſtriped ditto, damaſk and huckabacks, tablecloths, 3-qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, bed bunts, ſtriped ticken, beſt twilled cotton velvets, velverets, thickſets, fuſtians and jeans, beſt London pewter, oval diſhes and tureens, ſhot and bar lead, Leghorn hats, Hoſe's ſhoes, G B wool cards, fine old ditto, braſs kettles, T. Crowley's faggots of ſteel, ſtamped paper hangings for rooms, writing paper, cutlery, ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver, common ditto, beſt French indigo, London porter in bottles. †

WHEREAS my father, John Faries, did, in the ſupplement to the Pennſylvania Gazette, N°. 2077, charge me with ungenerouſly forewarning all perſons from purchaſing a certain houſe and lot he my ſaid father had adverti'ed for ſale, late the eſtate of my brother Samuel Faries, deceaſed, and for falſly aſſerting that the ſole right therein was veſted in me, and has alſo undertaken to inform the public how the matter in diſpute was circumſtanced.----Now, in order to convince the public (eſpecially thoſe who may incline to bid for the ſame houſe and lot) I ſhall in my turn, inform them how the matter in diſpute was circumſtanced.----By my father's laſt publication, the public are undoubtedly convinced, that the premiſes in diſpute was the eſtate of my brother, the ſaid Samuel Faries, deceaſed, and that my father took his, my brother's, bond for Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, when he did not owe him one Farthing, in order, as he ſays, "to levy on the premiſes in caſe of neceſſity." Some time after my brother Samuel departed this life (ſeized of the premiſes in fee) inteſtate, and without iſſue, his eldeſt brother, John Farics, then became his heir at law, from whom I have, for a valuable conſideration, purchaſed his right of and in the premiſes in diſpute, and have a good ſufficient deed, executed from him to me, for the ſame. My father alſo informs the public, that I, as adminiſtrator to my brother's eſtate, confeſſed a judgment to him for the ſaid ſum of 250 l. in open court; but this, I aſſure them, muſt be owing to his being miſinformed of the true ſtate of the matter and proceedings. It is juſtice to my family induces me thus diſagreeably to enter into a diſpute with my father, and not, as he ſays, with an intention of bringing his grey hairs with ſorrow to the grave; and as I am adminiſtrator to the eſtate of my deceaſed brother, and accountable for the payment of his juſt debts, which are conſiderable, the candid public will not cenſure me for thus timely preventing the ſale of the premiſes, the proceeds of which would not be appropriated to that uſe as the law directs, but my eſtate become accountable for the ſame.

¶ WILLIAM FARIES.

College of Philadelphia, October 10, 1768.

DOCTOR MORGAN's Courſe of Lectures on Chemiſtry, and on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will be begun on Monday, the Thirty-firſt Inſtant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Doctor KUHN's introductory Lecture to his Courſe on the Materia Medica and Pharmacy, will be delivered on Tueſday, the Firſt of November, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon.

Doctor SHIPPEN's Courſe of Lectures in Anatomy and Surgery, will begin on Tueſday, the Firſt of November, at Six o'Clock in the Evening.

The Gentlemen who purpoſe to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to call on the reſpective Profeſſors for their Tickets, any time before the Courſe begins.

Woodbridge, October 8, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given to Charles Beatty, of Frederic Town and County, Maryland, that Dennis Combes, of Woodbridge, hath taken up and committed, Francis Blackburn, to Jail, in Perth-Amboy, Eaſt New-Jerſey, who on examination owned that he, the ſaid Francis Blackburn, was an indented ſervant to Charles Beatty; and unleſs ſaid Beatty come and take his ſaid ſervant, and pay the Charges, within five weeks from this date, he will be ſold for the ſame. DENNIS COMBES. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday, the 23d day of November next, at public vendue, on the premiſes, or at any time before at private ſale,

A HOUSE and lot of land, in Princetown; the houſe is of one ſtory, almoſt new, and has four rooms, with a kitchen, and a cellar under part of it; the lot conſiſts of about half an acre, and has a well ſunk in it; the ſituation is very convenient for a tradeſman; and an indiſputable title can be given by WILLIAM TENNENT. ¶ 4 W.

Juſt arrived from Briſtol, in the Snow Anna, James Ruſſell, Maſter, now lying off Market-ſtreet Wharff,

A NUMBER of likely ENGLISH and WELCH SERVANTS, chiefly brought up to the Farming Buſineſs; a few Tradeſmen, ſome Women and Boys, all in good Health, whoſe Times, agreeable to Indenture, are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD, who hath for Sale, on board ſaid Veſſel, a Quantity of beſt fine SALT.

ANY PERSON having a Quantity of RED OAK STAVES, of four Feet four Inches in Length, and of the common Breadth and Thickneſs of Pipe Staves, may hear of a PURCHASER, by applying ſoon to the PRINTERS hereof. †

JUST IMPORTED by

PHILIP WILSON,

And to be ſold at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, at the Chineſe Balcony, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet corner, viz.

BLANKETS, rugs, Indian blanketing, duffils, bearſkins, fearnoughts, whitney ſhags, frizes, beaver coatings, broad and forreſt cloths, plains, kerſeys, ſpotted and plain ſwanſkins, bays, red, white and embоſſed flannels, embоſſed durants or Mecklenburgs, Hungarian checks, bird-eye, Venetian poplin, dorſetteens, damaſks, calimancoes, ruſſels, camblets, durants, tammies, yarn and worſted ſtockings, worſted gloves, mitts and breeches pieces, ſcarlet and drab coloured cloaks and cardinals; alſo cottons, chintzes, calicoes, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, Iriſh and Ruſſia brown and white ſheetings, Ruſſia diapers, drabs, towelling and ravens duck, Scotch ozenbrigs, hempen Ruſſia, diapers and tablecloths, Flanders ticks, jaconot, book, &c. muſlins, long lawns, clear lawns, cambricks, taffeties, and perſians, a neat aſſortment of collar velvets, and w mens black velvets, with a variety of haberdaſhery, &c. &c. too numerous to particularize. Where are alſo to be had, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard, and yard 3-8ths and 6-qr. checks, ſtripes, ticks, bed bunts, cotton velvets, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linen, flowered modes, pelongs, ſattins, ribbons, black ſilk ſtockings, felt hats, ſeamens bound hats, Engliſh ſail-cloth, buckrams, &c. &c. &c. all which he will ſell on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. Said WILSON has a few tubs of butter, and ſome tons of bar iron to diſpoſe of.

RAN away, the 16th of this inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, near Deer-creek, a ſervant man, named PATRICK SMITH, a native Iriſhman, has a good deal of the brogue on his tongue, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high: Had on when he went away, a blue and white linſey jacket, and an old dark coloured one over it, tow and linen ſhirt, and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of half-worn ſhoes, and a felt hat: He has a lump between his ſhoulders, eaſily diſcerned, and it is likely he will change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BRYARLY. ¶

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 15th day of November next, at the plantation of Richard Saunderſon, in Concord, Cheſter county,

HORSES, cows, ſheep and hogs; farmer's utenſils, and houſhold-furniture; alſo a negroe man ſlave, and a mulatto girl's time, who has between 14 and 15 years to ſerve.

Six months credit to be given, with ſecurity, if required.

The SALE to begin at ten o'clock; where attendance will be given by RICHARD SAUNDERSON, and ‡ JOSHUA NORTH.

N. B. The ſaid PLANTATION to be LETT, and entered on immediately.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP
JUPITER,
JAMES MACKY,
MASTER,

WILL ſail with all expedition, having part of her cargoe already engaged; for freight or paſſage, apply to the MASTER on board, at the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff, or to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL.

A certain FRANCIS JOHNSON, who came over on redemption in ſaid ſhip from Londonderry, and has taken advantage of the liberty given him to go, for a few days, into the country, and not yet paid his paſſage, is hereby deſired immediately to come and ſettle for the ſame, or the ſaid maſter will be under the neceſſity of adverti'ing him, with a deſcription of his perſon, and a reward for taking him up.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Wench, about Twenty-five Years of Age, having a young Male Child, which is the Reaſon of her being ſold. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Milford Hundred, Cæcil County, Maryland, October 18, 1768.

SEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday night laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN ROBINSON, about 22 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, with dark hair, ſometimes tied behind; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, check ſhirt, ſtriped handkerchief, and a ſpotted flannel jacket, made ſailor faſhion, and a blue under jacket, and breeches of the ſame, with coarſe long trowſers over them, blue worſted ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he is pretty full faced, his upper lip pretty thick, cannot be very particular as to his features or dreſs, as I have had him but about 2 days and nights; he is, by appearance, a lively fellow, and a great rogue. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

N. B. The above ſervant came to Philadelphia, two or three weeks ago, with Captain Caton, from Cork. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

For Charleſtown, *South-Carolina*,

The BRIGANTINE
BETSY,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
COMMANDER;

Will ſail ſoon, having about Half her Cargoe ready to put on board, and has moſt excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander on board, at Meſſieurs Mortons Wharff, juſt above the Drawbridge, where are to be diſpoſed of the Times of a few Lancaſhire Girls.

RUN away, on Wedneſday, the 7th of September ult. from the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore county, Maryland, an Engliſh ſervant woman, named SARAH HEAMES, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a ſcar on her cheek, is pock-marked, fair complexion, and has flaxen hair; had on, when ſhe ran away, a white ſilk hat, green quilted petticoat, ſhoes, and ſilver buckles in them; ſhe ſtole and carried off caſh, to the amount of Fifty Shillings, a ſilver watch, and womens apparel, to the value of Twenty Pounds. As ſhe has gowns, &c. of different colours, her dreſs cannot be deſcribed; ſhe went, as is ſuppoſed, with two ſailors, towards Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid woman, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, including what the law allows. WILLIAM BANNISTER. §

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 31ſt day of July, an apprentice lad, named Thomas Fleaming, by trade a maſon, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thick ſet, brown hair, his hands ſhake very much. Had on, when he went away, a pale fleſh coloured broadcloth coat, bound with white worſted binding, yellow metal buttons, a new ſwanſkin jacket, with red ſpots on it, a Ruſſia linen ſhirt, leather breeches, almoſt new, blue worſted ſtockings, good ſhoes, with Pinchbeck buckles; he alſo took with him a pair of check trowſers, and a half worn hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, paid by me

‖ 8 W. ABRAHAM WARNER.